



**Official Humor Different****Soviet Underground Jokes Attack Regime Shortcomings**

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, April 11.—Political humor in the Soviet Union hardly exists at the official level. At the underground level it tends to be rough and often unpredictable.

The Soviet regime discourages humor that might reflect on the system of "developed Socialism," which is the current stage on the country's long route to true Communism.

In the controlled press there are many cartoons, jokes and political stories, but they are all directed at standard failings common to many societies. The most famous humor publication, *Krokodil*, recently had cover devoted to one of the most common phenomena in the country, the "no-laws" on the left, or illegal economy.

The picture showed a motorist confronted with a "closed" sign at an auto repair shop. To the

side, however, he noticed through a hole in the fence, mechanics working on cars. "If you can't get service straight ahead, might as well go on the left," the caption suggested.

Another favorite target is bureaucracy. *Krokodil* showed a well-known cartoon character, a robot named Zayata, with an application which had been marked innumerable times already getting a new red signature from an official with a wolf's head. "Now, Zayata, run," the bureaucrat says.

**Customers Last**

Still another shows a store manager who has fittered out all his clerks and their parents and children with new coats. He is putting one on the rack and announcing, "Now I can serve our customers."

Other targets for humor are drunks, stupid motorists and pedestrians, domestic nippies, sloppy builders and lazy farmers, all characters so obvious in Soviet life that they cannot be ignored.

In political humor, the official media tend to lay a heavy hand on the current enemies. A sampling of recent publications shows the favorite targets for pointed, but unfunny cartoons, the Greek regime, Israel, the Chilean junta and American and British military experts who want to build a new base in the Indian Ocean. Another shows a sailor lighting matches from a light house and illustrates the energy crisis in the West.

The political jokes that exist about Soviet life come from the small but hardy underground of dissidents. While many of their stories are unprintable in the original versions, here are some samples:

A collective farmer comes to the Communist party headquarters in Moscow and asks to see Lenin. The receptionist argues with the man and finally shouts, "Lenin is dead; if you want to see him, go to the mausoleum on Red Square."

The farmer thinks a minute and points out that on his farm, as everywhere else in the country, there are signs saying "Lenin Lives, Lenin Is Our Guide, Lenin Is Always With Us."

"I know now," the farmer says. "When you want Lenin, he lives; when I want Lenin, he is dead."

A short version of the same theme: "Why are the beds in Russia so wide? Because Lenin is always with us."

Another story has the founder of the Soviet state returning for the 50th anniversary of his Revolution. After being warmly greeted, Lenin asks for a private room and all the Pravda printed since his death.

The current leaders keep trying to see Lenin—but he wants no visitors—he just stays in his room and takes modest meals. Finally, after many weeks of reading, Lenin appears with his hat and coat on and asks for a taxi to the airport.

"Where are you going?" "Back to Switzerland to start over," Lenin replies.

Some jokes follow the Russian tradition of proverbs. Thus the floors at the special hospital for the Kremlin are "polished" and the doctors who work there "certified." This rhymes in Russian.

The inference is that while the Kremlin's doctors are not the best in the country, their political credentials are impeccable.

The Jews contribute greatly to the stream of Soviet humor. Example:

Outside a store, a long line has formed before opening hours. At 10 a.m., the manager steps out on the sidewalk and says that, if there are any Jews in the line, they should leave. He locks the door. Thirty minutes later he does the same thing, naming Georgians, then Armenians and on down through the other minorities. Finally, he comes out at 3 p.m. and tells those remaining to go home, the store will not be open that day. "See," one of the Russians in line says, "the Jews always get special treatment."

The theme of emigration is known in a story about the girl who saved Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev from drowning at his Black Sea hideaway. He offers her all kinds of riches in reward, but she asks only that all those people who want to leave be allowed to. "Ah, I see, you want me all to yourself," he replies.

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**Cambodia Rebels Sink Two Ships**

PHNOM PENH, April 11 (UPI)—Rebel gunners sank two government navy landing ships on the Tonle Sap River last night, destroying 10 tons of artillery shells and killing at least 17 soldiers, field reports said.

Meanwhile, in South Vietnam, government forces backed by bombers and artillery have launched a regimental size operation in a highly contested zone near Highway 1, between Saigon and the Cambodian border, field reports said.

He said that Japan has suffered more from the current energy situation than any other unindustrialized country.

"But Japan . . . because of her sense of international solidarity, will make the maximum contribution within her power to the solution of the various problems confronting the developing countries and, ultimately, the world economy as a whole," he said.

British Minister of State David Ennals said that the most urgent problem of the global economic picture is the plight of those developing countries which produce no oil or other raw materials.

He urged everyone to "move fast to help countries in this category."



**TERRORIST TRIO**—The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine distributed in Beirut yesterday this photo, said to show the men who staged attack. They were identified, from left, as Munir Mughrabi, Palestinian, 20; Ahmed Sheikh Mahmoud, a Syrian, 21, and Yassin Mozani, 27, an Iraqi. All were killed in raid at Kiryat Shemona.

**Then Die in Explosion****3 Arab Guerrillas Slay 18 Israelis in Raid**

(Continued from Page 1)  
In Israel since the Lod Airport massacre of May 30, 1972, in which 26 persons were killed.

"There have been other terrorist attacks before," Mrs. Meir said, "but this one exceeds any of the other ones in its abomination."

The attack occurred one year and a day after Israeli commandos struck in the heart of Beirut and killed three guerrilla leaders.

Residents of Kiryat Shemona, which is populated with many new immigrants, first learned of the presence of the guerrillas when the terrorists began firing at residents in a four-story apartment building.

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Witnesses said the three guerrillas forced their way into apartments and sprayed them with gunfire, as they climbed to the fourth floor.

**Grenades Fired**

They also fired grenades from special attachments on their

**Illegal Entrants Given Amnesty in British Move**

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Home Secretary Roy Jenkins announced an amnesty today for Commonwealth immigrants who entered Britain illegally between 1966 and 1973.

The move, which mainly affects those from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, threatened to cause a major row in Parliament.

Opposition Conservative party spokesman Ames Prior said that the decision could mean that 20,000 more Asians will be allowed to stay in Britain. The Home Office refused to discuss the numbers involved.

"Why?" he asked. "Back to Switzerland to start over," Lenin replies.

Some jokes follow the Russian tradition of proverbs. Thus the floors at the special hospital for the Kremlin are "polished" and the doctors who work there "certified."

The admission of nonwhite immigrants to Britain is a sensitive political issue, especially in the cities where they have settled.

Before 1968, Asians and other Commonwealth citizens could enter Britain on a virtually unrestricted basis. A new law in March, 1968, however, sharply restricted immigration by non-white Commonwealth citizens.

**UN Address By Gromyko**

(Continued from Page 1)

Union and the United States and predicted that, sooner or later, they either will fight each other or their citizens will rise in revolution.

He called Moscow a "merchant of death" which sends outdoored weapons at high prices to underdeveloped countries in exchange for strategic raw materials and farm produce.

**Staggering Profits**

"In the recent Middle East war," Mr. Teng said, "it bought Arab oil at a low price with the large amount of foreign exchange it had earned by peddling munitions, and then sold it at a high price, making staggering profits in the twinks of an eye."

He said, "The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are vainly seeking world hegemony. The two superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors of today. They are the source of a new world war."

Mikio Minata, chairman of the Japanese delegation, told the assembly that Japan intends "to expand further her technical cooperation with the developing countries, including oil-producing nations, according to their needs and wishes."

He said that Japan has suffered more from the current energy situation than any other unindustrialized country.

"But Japan . . . because of her sense of international solidarity, will make the maximum contribution within her power to the solution of the various problems confronting the developing countries and, ultimately, the world economy as a whole," he said.

British Minister of State David Ennals said that the most urgent problem of the global economic picture is the plight of those developing countries which produce no oil or other raw materials.

He urged everyone to "move fast to help countries in this category."

**Briton to Stand Trial for Attack On Princess Anne**

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Ian Ball, a 28-year-old drifter with a history of mental illness, was ordered today to stand trial by jury at the Old Bailey on charges of attempting to kidnap Princess Anne and of attempting to murder four men who tried to aid her.

Mr. Ball was arrested after an armed attack on Princess Anne's car in the Mall, near Buckingham Palace, March 20. Four persons were wounded. Princess Anne, 23-year-old daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, was not hurt, nor was her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips.

Tight police security was enforced at Bow Street Magistrate's Court during the four-minute hearing today.

Prosecutor John Wood told the court there were 50 pieces of evidence.

Mr. Ball was ordered to be held in prison until the trial. No date was set for the trial.

**Brazil Policeman Killed**

SAO PAULO, Brazil, April 11 (UPI)—A military police agent, Gerardo Nogueira, died today in a shootout with an undetermined number of guerrillas in São Paulo's outskirts, police sources said.

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**End of Arbitrary Rule**

GANGTOK, Sikkim, April 11 (AP)—The urge for change has invaded this tiny kingdom and forced its divine-right potentate to swallow a dose of democracy.

"Ten years ago it was one thing, and now it is so different," mused Palden Thondup Namgyal, Chogyal King of Sikkim, a vigorous campaigning for民主's election.

Whatever the Assembly's composition, no party is demanding an end to the throne. The agreement with India, while it gives the Assembly wide powers to administer the kingdom, specifically bars it from trying to vote on the king's election.

But both parties have vowed to get democratic reforms and relegate the ruler from autocrat to figurehead chief of state.

"The main thing is that we are here for service to the country and the people," the king said when asked about the elections.

"That is our prime objective. Other things are just means to an end."

In any case, Indian tutelage remains tight. The agreement gives India power to offer binding advice on any serious dispute between the ruler and the new Assembly and retains Indian control over defense and foreign affairs.

**Nixon Holds Talks With Boumedienne Conciliation Move By White House**

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—President Nixon met for more than an hour today with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne for talks that included the Middle East situation.

After the meeting, the White House said in a statement that Mr. Boumedienne "conveyed views of the nonaligned countries" to Mr. Nixon, and Mr. Nixon "explained the efforts of the United States to help build a structure of peace in the world and a stable economic order."

"In addition to discussing the relationship between developing and developed countries," the statement said, "the two sides discussed the situation in the Middle East and issues of bilateral interest."

Mr. Boumedienne began the visit by noting that a French newspaper said Mr. Nixon "organized a festival" when he was in Paris during the weekend to attend memorial services for President Georges Pompidou.

Attacked in Press

Mr. Nixon appeared uncompromising as Mr. Boumedienne spoke. Mr. Nixon was attacked in the French press for using the occasion of the Pompidou memorial to confer with various heads of state.

Mr. Boumedienne was invited to the White House as part of reconciliation moves by Mr. Nixon. White House sources said Algeria broke off diplomatic relations with the United States during the 1967 Middle East war.

Discussing his Paris trip, Mr. Nixon said he had told acting President Alain Poher that he could not see the rivals in the French election race, indicating that it would have been interpreted as intervention in French domestic politics.

Then Mr. Boumedienne, unsmiling, said that Mr. Poher "takes an opportunity to live in the Elysee Palace."

"But that isn't for the press corps," he said as reporters leaned forward to hear more of the remarks.

During the discussion, Mr. Nixon appeared to be more and more uncomfortable. But sitting on a nearby sofa was Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who kept smiling.

Mr. Kissinger later held separate talks with Mr. Boumedienne, as well as attending the Nixon meeting.

**Scheel Says Common Market Has Not Hit U.S. 'Too Hard'**

(Continued from Page 1)  
should continue undiminished and it is equally important that their presence should not be called into question time and time again," Mr. Scheel said.

No U.S. Veto Eight

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told a group of West German parliamentarians yesterday that the United States still wants a politically unified Europe and has no intention of exercising a "veto right" in European affairs.

But Mr. Kissinger was reported to have said, "The United States hopes for a satisfactory process of consultation with its allies in Western Europe and would not be satisfied with being informed after a decision on international issues was reached."

Mr. Kissinger lunched with eight members of the West German Bundestag, headed by Anne-Marie Renger, president of the lower house of the Bonn parliament.

The statement said that Father Martinez had supported the bishop of Bilbao, the Most Rev. Antonio Anoveros, whose earlier sermon calling for greater cultural freedom for the Basque people caused a serious conflict in church-state relations.

Mr. Scheel, the group re-

**Porter, Nixon Campaign Aide Draws 30-Day Jail Sentence**

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—Herbert Porter, who was the scheduling director in President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign, was sentenced today to serve 30 days in a federal correctional institution for lying to the FBI in its Watergate investigation.

Porter, who will be 36 on Saturday, is one of eight former White House aides to have pleaded guilty or been convicted. The charge carried a maximum five-year term and a \$10,000 fine. But lawyer from the office of special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski said that Porter's involvement was "less" degree than others who pleaded guilty to felony charges.

Porter told the courthouse committee last summer that he lied to FBI investigators about the weak-link and attempted bugging of Democratic party campaign headquarters in Washington's Watergate office complex during the 1972 presidential campaign.

He said that he did so out of fear that other Nixon campaign aides would accuse him of "not being a team player

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**Possible Criminal Conspiracy****Tax Agency Said to Ask Probe By Jury of Nixon Gift Claim**

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—Donald Alexander, the commissioner of internal revenue, has asked that the special Watergate prosecutor's office initiate a grand jury investigation into a possible criminal conspiracy stemming from President Nixon's claim of a \$420,018 tax deduction for his vice-presidential papers well-placed sources said yesterday.

**Senate Votes Election-Fund Reform Bill**

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT)—After 13 days of debate and 51 roll-call votes, the Senate passed today a sweeping campaign reform bill that would use taxpayers' money instead of large private contributions to pay for presidential and congressional election campaigns starting in 1976.

The bill, which passed 53 to 32, was the most far-reaching election legislation adopted by either house of Congress since the disclosure by the Watergate investigation of past campaign abuses.

The bill now goes to the House, where many representatives oppose the idea of using public funds to finance their challengers. In addition, President Nixon has denounced public financing of campaigns as a "raid on the public treasury" and is expected to veto any such bill, reaching his desk.

Voting for the bill were 15 Republicans and 38 Democrats, while 23 Republicans and nine Democrats voted against it. Supporters of the bill said that it was needed to break the influence of large contributors in election campaigns. But opponents argued, among other things, that it would not encourage as much spending in campaigns.

The bill would extend public funding to the presidential primaries as well as to primaries and general elections for the House and Senate. It also would ban individual contributions to candidates up to \$3,000 for each candidate year—up to \$6,000 for contributions by organizations—and set the following over-all campaign spending limit:

For presidential candidates who have to raise \$250,000 in contributions of \$250 or less, totaling \$5,000 from each of 50 states in order to be eligible for federal matching grants to finance his primary race.

The bill would limit presidential candidates to overall expenditures of about \$17 million for their general election campaigns.

The Democrats to about \$55 million spent on President Nixon's reelection campaign in 1972 and upward of \$26 million spent by Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic candidate.

The spending limit in general elections, for Senate and House as well as presidential candidates, is 12 cents per voter, or \$175,000 for the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 3 cents per voter.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform closing hour for polls across the country, starting at 11 p.m. in the east, and a prohibition against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight Eastern Standard Time, on election day.

**Radiation Rises Off Sardinia**

ROME, April 11 (UPI)—Radioactive pollution has been steadily growing in the sea off Sardinia since the nearby Isle of La Maddalena became a home port for U.S. Navy submarine tenders in 1972, the newspaper *Il Messaggero* said today.

It asked for an end to the arrangement with the United States, saying: "A situation such as that at La Maddalena, without controls or guarantees in defiance of all safety rules, is unacceptable for the Italian people."

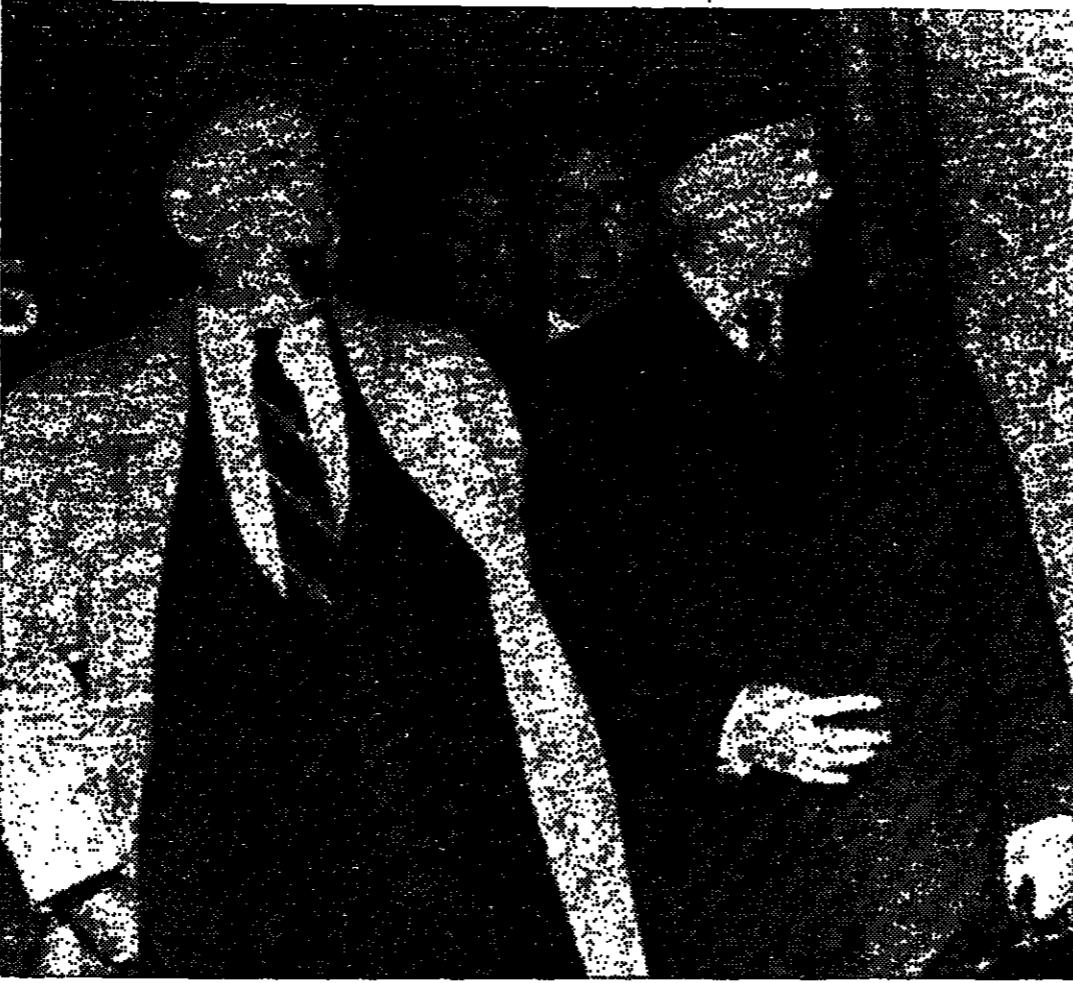
The newspaper said that data collected by Italy's National Committee on Nuclear Energy showed a steady increase in the amount of radioactive cobalt-60 and manganese-54 in mud, algae, mussels and sponges in the area.

**Casinos Urged For Times Square**

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT)—A proposal for place gambling casinos as a means of revitalizing Times Square will be pressed upon city and state legislators by the Broadway Association, whose members represent theaters as well as other businesses.

Under the plan proposed by the Broadway Association, legitimate theaters could be converted into stylish supper clubs in which customers would dine, watch a show and be able to gamble.

"To legalize such gambling, a bill would have to be passed at two sessions of the legislature and then be approved by the voters in a state referendum.



DEFENDANTS—Former Attorney General John Mitchell (left) and former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans leaving federal court in New York after session Wednesday.

**Denies Trying to Fix Anything****Mitchell Testifies, Rebuts Four Witnesses**

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).

Former Attorney General John Mitchell took the witness stand in his own defense yesterday and swore that he never tried to "fix" or impede a federal investigation in return for a contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Mr. Mitchell appeared calm, assured and casual. Much of his testimony was marked by "I do not recall" and "I have no recollection."

The former attorney general did, however, rebut directly the testimony of four government witnesses, including John Dean 3d, a former counsel to the President.

**SEC Investigation**

Mr. Mitchell and former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans,

who were leaders of the Nixon re-election campaign organization, are charged with perjury, conspiracy and obstruction of justice for allegedly attempting to impede and quash a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Robert Vesco, the now fugitive financier, in return for a secret \$300,000 cash contribution that Mr. Vesco made to the President's campaign.

"Did you do anything in this period of time to quash or fix the Vesco investigation?" Mr. Mitchell was asked by Peter Fleming Jr., his lawyer.

"No," he answered.

**Bisexuality Debated as Natural and as Fad**

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Lydia is a suburban housewife with three grown children. She says that she loves her husband, but she loves a woman, too.

Don is a 30-year-old bachelor who says that men and women are equally attractive to him. He has had affairs with both.

Lydia and Don and hundreds of others call themselves bisexual. To Don, it means "to be able to seek out a sex and love partner totally on the basis of human feeling as opposed to gender."

Bisexuality has become a major topic in the United States. Many shrug it off as a fad, but psychiatrists debate this lifestyle as intensely as they do homo-sexuality. Opinions range from regarding bisexuality as a sickness to its being everyone's natural birth state.

No matter what the professional opinion, certain notables, past and present, have espoused and declared their bisexuality, including Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar—of whom it was said "he was every woman's man and every man's woman." This generation's proponents include feminist Kate Millett, rock star David Bowie, actress Maria Schneider, star of "The Last Tango in Paris," and the late Janis Joplin.

**Monthly Workshops**

There's now a group called Bisexual Liberation, which has chapters in five states, claims more than 1,000 members and holds monthly workshops and dances.

Some see bisexuality as a direct outgrowth of gay liberation and the women's movement.

John Paul Hudson, a New York psychiatrist who is writing a book about bisexuality, says: "Through the women's movement, women value each other more instead of thinking themselves inferior. They also see that man is not the be-all and end-all of existence and that he is even expendable as far as sexual pleasure is concerned. Gay life has helped men to deal with chauvinist attitudes and many more men are honoring the homosexuality in their makeup."

And there are those who doubt that there is any such thing as bisexuality.

"I just don't think there are too many true bisexuals around," said Dr. Charles Silverstein, a psychiatrist who is gay. "I think

a bisexual is a homosexual who's afraid of commitment. And a homosexual going through the ritual of sex with a woman is not a bisexual."

**Called "Pansexuals"**

Dr. Wardell Pomeroy, a psychiatrist who worked with Dr. Alfred Kinsey, believes that there are true bisexuals—he prefers to call them "pansexuals, people who have the capacity to develop sexually in many different ways."

Mr. Hudson, who says that he is bisexual, "but not very effectively," calls it "the ultimate rebellion."

"It threatens the nuclear family setup. It precludes traditional pair-bonding because there has to be at least three in a bisexual constellation and lots of people will be very threatened by it," he says.

Lydia, who is about 50 and asked that her real name not be used, lives in suburban Long Island. All of her life, she says, she has had strong feelings toward women.

"I have felt like a freak in my heart. I loved women in the past but never did anything about it. I was afraid my marriage would fall apart," she said.

She said that she and her husband, encouraged by their psychiatrist, tried group sex, where Lydia was able to realize her sexual feelings toward women. She considered divorce, tried the gay scene, but says that she is now where she wants to be. Her husband is aware of her female relationships and does not disapprove.

**Function Freely**

"My relationship with my husband is much deeper and more significant than ever before," she said. "I feel more deeply about women now and seem to have turned off to most men except for my husband. But my ultimate goal is to be able to function as freely as possible with a woman, my husband, and any other man who may come onto the scene."

Women seem to be able to express their bisexuality more freely than men.

"Some men are still very uptight about their homosexuality," Dr. Silverstein said. "They use bisexuality as a way to put down homosexuality. When they say they like women, too, what they're really saying is, 'You see. I'm not a fag.'"

Bisexual Liberation has its own newsletter and now advertises in 40 college newspapers. School psychiatrists contacted said that they are aware of increased interest in bisexuality.

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**U.S. Hits the Road as Gas Shortage Ends**

By Robert Lindsey

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., April 11

(NYT)—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson parked their 1971 Dodge at the souvenir shop at the Boot Hill graveyard here the other day got out stretched and concluded that they felt a happy sense of liberation.

"We put off our trip all winter because of the gasoline shortage," said Mr. Johnson, 68, a retired aerospace worker from southern California. "But when we heard the Arabs said they'd send us gas again, and the President said we could buy gas on Sunday, we decided, 'Heck, let's go; there might not be any gas next year.'"

For most of the last four months, gasoline shortages have thrust this one-time dusty mining town—which now subsists almost solely by evoking the mood of the wild West for tourists—into one of its worst civic crises since the day water flooded its gold mines in 1909.

Now tourists are coming back to Tombstone and to the other resorts and roadside businesses around the nation—the enterprises that in recent months have seen their fortunes tumble as Americans abandoned the open road for fear of not finding fuel.

A similar upturn was reported by people who cater to tourists in other sections of the country when questioned by The New York Times. Generally, they agreed that highway travel and tourism have rebounded.

The Automobile Club of New York said the volume of requests for help in planning trips—a barometer of highway travel in the Northeast—plummeted 41 percent in January and February, compared with requests in the same two months of the previous year. As of March, the volume was only 14 percent below 1973 levels.

At the restored colonial village in Williamsburg, Va., which has experienced a 40 percent drop in tourism this winter, an official said: "There's an upswing here. I can look out the window and can feel there's some action."

Here in Tombstone, Mrs. Mary Ella Cowan, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "It was rough all through January and February, because this town lives off tourism. We have a lot of people who come here in the winter from the East. But, this year, they just didn't come. They were afraid they wouldn't get gas."

Meanwhile Roberto Guyer, UN assistant secretary-general, left Athens today for New York after discussions with Greek officials on the Cyprus intercommunal talks, which broke down last week after the Turkish premier proposed federalization of the island. The Greeks have rejected the plan because, they said, it promotes partition.

Mr. Guyer declined to disclose the details of his talks, but said on departure that he was "very optimistic."

**Turkish Assembly Votes Amnesty**

ANKARA, April 11 (AP)—

The Turkish National Assembly passed by a vote of 207 to 15 an amnesty bill yesterday that would free 50,000 of Turkey's 65,000 convicts. A number of foreigners jailed on drug charges would benefit.

The bill, sent to the Senate for action, calls for commuting death sentences to 30 years' imprisonment and life terms to 24 years. Reductions of from 5 to 12 years, depending on the crime, would be made in other sentences.

There are 80 foreigners in Turkish prisons on drug charges.

The amnesty would not benefit those convicted of rape, political

murder, or smuggling and tax offenses.

The Senate is expected to vote on the measure in a few weeks.

Political observers say that prospects for passage are poor because of opposition from the Justice party, the majority party in the Senate, over the issue of amnesty for political prisoners.

Man Held in Theft

From Bishop's Body

PULDA, West Germany, April 11 (AP)—A 21-year-old man has been arrested for tampering with the body of a Roman Catholic bishop as it lay in state before the funeral, police said today.

The police said the body of Most Rev. Adolf Boite was partly disrobed as it lay on a catafalque in a chapel of the Fulda Cathedral and the bishop's casket was taken. They said the young man led them to the casket. The bishop died Friday.

situation has returned to "near normal."

"As the supplies again begin to land on this shore, we'll have a sufficiency of gasoline, with the production levels that have been established, certainly by the end of May," he said.

**U.S. Scientists Find Method Of Growing Skin Artificially**

AKRON, Ohio, April 11 (NYT).

An Akron doctor and a researcher in physiology have developed a method of growing human skin in a laboratory—a technique that could revolutionize the treatment of burns.

Dr. Howard Igel and Dr. Aaron Freeman, both of the staff of Children's Hospital, developed the process while doing cancer research.

They have been able to take one square inch of human skin and, by mixing it and placing the pieces on a base of pigskin, grow up to 50 square inches of skin in less than three weeks.

The newly grown skin is then placed on the burn victim and the pigskin acts as a dressing, already a common use for pigskin. The pigskin dries and flakes away, while the new skin attaches to the raw, connective tissue exposed by the burn.

Major Obstacle

The technique, the doctors say, circumvents a major obstacle in treating severe burn cases in which the victim does not have enough uninjured skin for transplanting. Transplanting skin from a donor has not worked because the victim's system rejects it.

The doctors are reluctant to discuss how often they have tried the new process. A spokesman for Children's Hospital said it had been used "only in a few cases" although there have been no failures.

In one case, a 7-year-old girl, severely burned on her arms, chest, chin and back by steam from a home hot water heater, had her burned skin replaced through the new process. The operation was a success.

The doctors presented a paper on their process recently to a national meeting of the American Burn Association in Cincinnati.

Dr. Paul Nathan, director of research and cell biology at the Shriners Burn Institute in Cincinnati, said he believed that the method would eventually be tried in many hospitals around the country, adding that he hoped to try it himself.

Dual Benefits

Dr. Igel and Dr. Freeman said their discovery had dual benefits—both in burn treatment and cancer research.

They began by looking for a new way to grow skin for research on elements in the environment that can produce cancer. They are now growing skin for both purposes.

Although the new skin will not grow hair and does not have sweat glands, cosmetically it makes a smooth appearance.

**Disaster Area Order**

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—President Nixon today designated West Virginia and Illinois as disaster areas, raising to eight the number of states eligible for federal aid after last week

Little Chance of Comeback

## 10-Year Ban on Politics Ends For 102 Ex-Leaders of Brazil

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 11 (UPI)—Ten-year bans on political activity expired quietly yesterday for 102 key figures in Brazil's last civilian government, which was overthrown by a rightist military revolt in 1964.

But there was little likelihood that these headline makers from the past—among them former Presidents Janio Quadros and Joao Goulart, farm organizer Juicio and Communist chief Luiz Carlos Prestes—would ever return to the political arena.

Instead of sending leaders of the ousted regime to a firing squad—as has often been done after Latin American “revolutions”—Brazil's military government got rid of pre-1964 public



Joao Goulart (left) and Janio Quadros (1961 photos).

Strikers March In Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 11 (UPI)—Striking city workers marched through central Addis Ababa today, demanding the removal of the mayor and other senior municipal officials.

Armed riot police watched as the 6,000 demonstrators converged on the city hall, but there were no incidents.

The strikers—including most of the municipality's 5,000 workers, busmen, railworkers and students—surrounded the building and handed in a petition.

They then marched past the royal palace, where they shouted their demands for the mayor's removal.

In 1968, when the armed forces

feared by turning them into “nonpersons,” by decrees barring them from political activity for a decade.

The tactic worked. Many of the blacklisted former leaders—known here as *cassados*, Portuguese for “the annulled ones”—left the country. Others remained in Brazil but kept their mouths shut and disappeared into the anonymity of routine jobs.

The first list of *cassados* was announced on April 10, 1964—11 days after the fall of Mr. Goulart's left-leaning civilian administration. It contained 102 names and included the former President himself, cabinet ministers, congressmen, governors, labor union leaders, political party chiefs, leftist military officers and key civil servants.

Subsequent lists banned more than 1,000 other well-known public figures who have not yet completed their 10 years in political limbo.

A *cassado* in Brazil cannot hold or run for public office, vote, belong to a political party or make any public statements about politics or government. A much-contested 1970 federal decree toughened the restrictions by saying a *cassado* can never be elected to any office—even after the ban against him runs out.

The penalty for violating these restrictions is jail. But, as always in Brazil, there are subtle modifications to this situation. Some *cassados*, for example, contend they cannot get loans from government-affiliated banks.

In 1968, when the armed forces

activity within the limited civilian political system which is permitted to function in present-day Brazil. But it seems unlikely they will want to get too involved in politics.

The current justice minister, Armando Paixao, warned this week that the government “will in no way allow the comeback of those who were responsible for the situation that threatened to lead our country into chaos.”

He added that any former *cassado* could always be decreed a *cassado* again, “immediately, if necessary.”

Fonda Visits Viet Cong

HONG KONG, April 11 (UPI)—American film actress Jane Fonda has left Hanoi for the Viet Cong-controlled zone in South Vietnam, the North Vietnamese News Agency reported today. His labor government has been in office only 16 months.

## Peron Said to Be Stepping Up Drive on Leftist Followers

BUENOS AIRES, April 11 (AP)—President Juan Peron is showing signs of stepping up his pressure on leftists in his movement. But the 78-year-old general has not completely disowned them, and there is no sign that the leftists have given up.

The controversy came closer to the boiling point this week when Mr. Peron's six-month-old government closed down the leftist chief press organ, the weekly magazine *El Decemulado*.

The publication bears the name of the Argentine workers—the “shirtless ones”—who were the backbone of the old Peron government from 1945 to 1955.

It was Mr. Peron's second move against the radical leftist press in less than a month and left the 250,000 or so Peronist Youth followers in a quandary about the government's next move.

Ever since his return to the presidency in October, Mr. Peron has sided increasingly with the old-line Peronist labor leaders. Their support comes from the 2.8-million-member General Labor Confederation, which Mr. Peron built 25 years ago.

In mid-March, the leftist news-

paper *El Mundo* was disbanded. Its editors were arrested and accused of spreading subversive propaganda.

The leftists found a home in the Peronist movement because they consider its basic ideals compatible with their own. *El Mundo* and leftist groups maintained that the old-line labor leaders were virtually imprisoning Mr. Peron through strong-arm tactics.

In recent weeks, Mr. Peron's government has given police an increasingly free hand in rounding up leftist Peronists and others suspected of collaborating with guerrillas.

Mr. Peron's campaign against those he calls “Marxist infiltrators” has steadily increased since he returned to Argentina last June 20 from 18 years in exile.

In October, he called for a purge of Marxists.

## Oregon Rocks Called Part of Earth's Core

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—A team of scientists claimed yesterday that rocks first found about 85 years ago are from the earth's core.

Until now, scientist have been able only to make guesses—often based upon elaborate extrapolations—about the nature of the planet's molten core.

Learning the composition of the core would have major significance for studies of the earth's origin and evolution, particularly the movement of continents, a process called continental drift.

The Cornell University scientists outlined details of their work to the American Geophysical Union meeting here.

The rocks, which contain iron,

nickel and garnet, were picked from the bottom of Josephine Creek near Cave Junction, Ore. in the Klamath Mountains. John M. Bird, a geologist, said, The one-mile stretch along the creek, once heavily prospected for gold, is the only region in the world where such specimens have been reported.

Found in 1889s  
“If we're wrong, somebody's going to have to come up with a better explanation,” Mr. Bird told a news conference.

Because of its chemical composition, the scientists have concluded that joesphinite could only have been formed in the extreme heat and pressure found at least 2,000 miles beneath the earth's surface.

How the joesphinite might have been transported to the earth's surface through geological processes remains a mystery, Mr. Bird said. But he suggested that the movement of pieces of the earth's crust on the globe's continental drift—probably was responsible.

## 2d Publication Closed Down

Guerrillas unconnected with the Peronist movement staged a raid on an army base in January. The raid split the Peronist Youth movement into two sections, one loyal to party dictates and the other loyal only to Mr. Peron.

When Mr. Peron called in January for tougher laws against outlaws, eight leftist Peronist Youth congressmen resigned.

Pressure was exerted, possibly by unionists but also by officials, on *El Mundo* in March. Mr. Peron angrily told aides to initiate court proceedings against an *El Mundo* reporter, Ana Guszetti, who had told Mr. Peron at a news conference that he should put an end to what she called “fascist parapolic” action by rightist groups.

Overtures to Left

But Mr. Peron has made overtures to the left. Most sources said they considered the appoint-

## Strikers March In Addis Ababa

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Armed riot police watched as the 6,000 demonstrators converged on the city hall, but there were no incidents.

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They then marched past the royal palace, where they shouted their demands for the mayor's removal.

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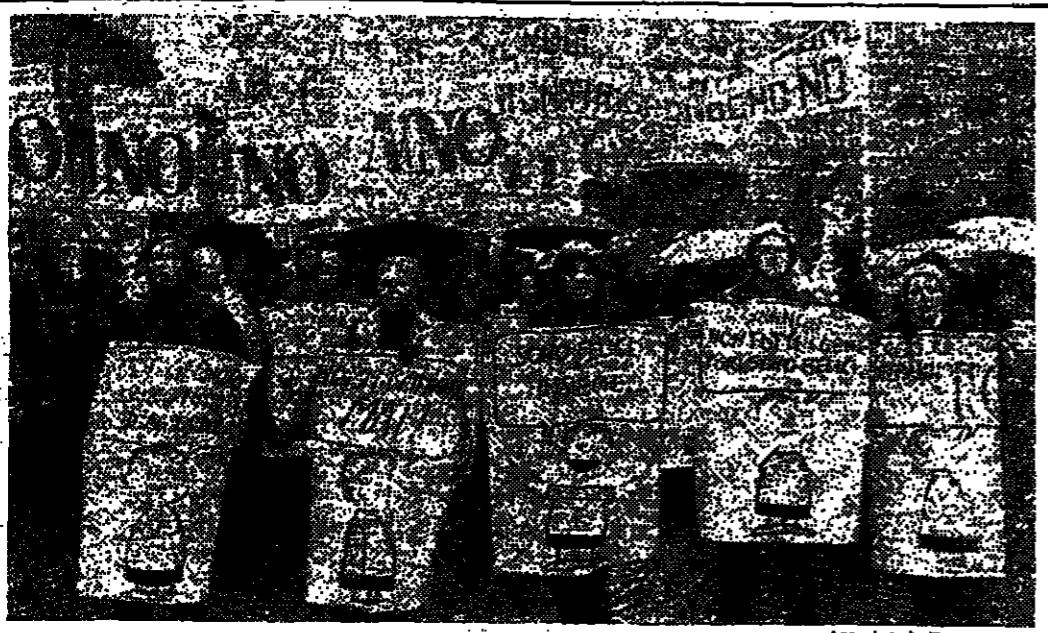
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A BLANKET REFUSAL—Comic-strip hero Linus staged his debut as campaigner against repeal of existing divorce law in Rome yesterday. The question will be put to a national referendum. The pro-divorce signs read, from left: "My Parents get along well together; they will never part; they are happy together; but they knew that not all parents are happy; so on May 12 they will vote NO."

## Scientist Concludes Jesus Was Crucified on Thursday

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—A scientist, using new tables of dates figured on a computer, has concluded that the Crucifixion of Jesus occurred on the fifth day of the week, a Thursday, April 6, AD 30, and not on Friday.

"Up to now, we didn't have the hard facts to fasten to, but now we have them," Roger Rusk, a Knoxville, Tenn., physicist, said. His deductions also would mean that Jesus lay in the tomb a full three days as He had foreseen instead of the 36 hours supposed in church tradition. By it, churches mark Friday as the day He died.

"But the movements of the moon don't provide the occasion for it then," Mr. Rusk said in a telephone interview. "Putting together what we now know, it's evident the day was Thursday." He also concludes that the year—not previously fixed precisely—was AD 30.

In making his assessments, he used newly calculated tables of new and full moons from 1001 BC to 1851, as determined on a sophisticated computer by Herman Goldstine at the Institute of

Saxbe to Reorganize Justice Department

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—Plans for the second major reorganization of the Justice Department in six months were announced today by Attorney General William Saxbe.

The change in effect, would return the department to its original state before Elliott Richardson served as attorney general. Mr. Richardson ordered a reorganization just before his resignation in October. Mr. Saxbe's plan is expected to concentrate more power in the hands of his new deputy, Laurence Silberman.

*Criticism of Idea Grows in U.S.*

## Zeal for Solar Home Heating Seen Fading

By Robert E. Tomasson

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT)—Prospects appear to be dimming for a major federally financed effort to advance the use of solar energy in the heating and cooling of homes and other buildings.

Four months ago, at the height of fears of a winter fuel shortage, such plans gained momentum in Congress. But now the cautionary voices in the scientific and housing fields are growing stronger.

The critics contend that a proposed federally funded demonstration project would inhibit and duplicate research already under way, and that existing technology is insufficiently advanced to warrant an expensive, national demonstration project.

Moreover, some housing specialists are emphasizing that, whatever the technical feasibility of the plan, the nation's housing industry is not geared to handle a shift from conventional fuels.

Various Models

Experimental models of various types using the sun as a prime heating source have existed for 20 years.

In its simplest form, a black heat-collecting surface is erected facing the sky, usually with a southeast orientation. A liquid,

## Two Americans Save Lands of Clan Donald

GLASGOW, April 11 (AP)—Two Scots-Americans have saved the last of the Clan Donald's historic lands from falling into the hands of strangers, fellow clanmen announced in time of Jesus.

"They kept a lunar calendar and went entirely by the moon," he said. Since Jesus died on an afternoon before the sunset beginning of Passover, just what day it was hinges on when Passover started that year and that, in turn, depends on the time of the new moon—the key supplied by Mr. Rusk.

Mr. Rusk, emeritus professor of physics at the University of Tennessee where he taught for 28 years, detailed his findings in a recent issue of the weekly *Christianity Today*.

He said internal evidence of the Scriptures also suggest Thursday and that maintenance of the Friday tradition has made it necessary to assume an inactive "day of silence" in Jesus' days in Jerusalem before His arrest.

However, the Gospel never mentions such a day, Mr. Rusk noted, adding that, "It is an invention designed to support" the traditional thesis of a Friday crucifixion.

That thesis "also depends on another dodge," he said, citing the traditional assumption that from Friday mid-afternoon until Sunday morning constitute the three days that Jesus was in the tomb before His resurrection.

In his deductions, Mr. Rusk noted that Passover begins on the 14th day of the Jewish month of Nissan, the start of which is determined by the spring new moon. The new tables show Nissan 14 came on Thursday only in the year 30 in the general span of years when the Crucifixion could have occurred.

The act of washing, drying and kissing feet is considered a token of fraternal love.

*Pope Falters in Rites For Holy Thursday*

ROME, April 11 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI showing slight signs of physical weakness, washed the feet of 12 young polio victims today at Holy Thursday mass—a ritual that recalled Christ's gesture to the Apostles at the Last Supper.

The Pope, 76, who was bedridden twice with influenza last month and suffers from chronic arthritis, faltered once during the procession down the main aisle of the Basilica of St. John Lateran and again while mounting the steps to the altar, observers said at the mass said.

The act of washing, drying and kissing feet is considered a token of fraternal love.

*Edwin Nourse, Economic Aide to Truman, Is Dead*

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT)—Edwin G. Nourse, 90, the first chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors following enactment of the Employment Act of 1946, died Sunday.

Mr. Nourse had been in private life since he resigned as chairman of the council under President Truman in 1949.

Walter Heller, economic adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, once described Mr. Nourse as the first and last "faceless economic adviser."

A tall, gray-haired academic with horn-rimmed spectacles and floppy bow ties, he began his career as an agricultural economist and went to Washington convinced that his role should remain behind the scenes.

Three years later, he clashed with the Truman administration, which had been putting pressure on him and the council to take a more public stance defending its economic policies.

Mr. Nourse lost the battle then, and the years since his departure have brought the members of the council increasingly into the public eye, to the point now where many economists believe that its members are too active politically.

Vadim Ryndin

MOSCOW, April 11 (UPI)—Vadim Ryndin, 71, chief stage designer of the Bolshoi Theater for the last 20 years, died Tuesday, the newspaper Vechernaya Moskva said.

It gave no details of the death of the designer, who toured Europe and the United States in the 1950s and 1960s with the Bolshoi Ballet.

Mrs. Williams told the Daily Mirror that she and her brother had invested money in land which was eventually cleared of slag and sold for industrial development. With her share of the profits, she said, she bought a house for £22,500 (\$34,000).

There was no suggestion that Mr. Wilson was involved in the land deals or that the transactions were in any way illegal.

But they have raised a political controversy because Mr. Wilson's Labor party has criticized large profits from land speculation.

Mrs. Williams said that there was nothing wrong with her business transactions.

Trade unions, she said, support Labor policy but often invest pension funds in property, yet no one criticizes them.

"I shall not resign from my job as Mr. Wilson's private secretary," Mrs. Williams said.

"There is no reason why I should do it; my conscience is clear."

*Bishop, Priests Flee Riots in Mozambique*

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 11 (Reuters)—A Roman Catholic bishop and six white missionaries have left Nampula in northern Mozambique following several days of rioting in the town by whites who have accused them of supporting guerrillas, church spokesmen said today.

The spokesman, in Nampula, said that the bishop left yesterday and that, soon afterward, the six missionary priests—five Italians and a Portuguese—also left by plane. Their destinations were not revealed.

## No Bar Seen By Envoy to Swedish Post

U.S. Senators Press Strausz-Hupe on Views

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Robert Strausz-Hupe, the U.S. ambassador-designate to Sweden, has sought to put to rest speculation that, because of his conservative views, he might not be an effective envoy to a country with a long history of Socialist rule.

At his confirmation hearing yesterday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the 71-year-old diplomat, who in numerous magazine articles and books became known as an unwavering anti-Communist, had only praise for Sweden's neutral role in international conflicts.

Mr. Strausz-Hupe is now the ambassador to Belgium.

Neutral countries such as Sweden, he said, "have made a historical contribution to international stability. Indeed, I would go so far as to say these countries can lay claim to having been the conscience of the international community."

*Kind Words*

His remarks constituted perhaps the kindest words recently about Sweden from a Nixon administration official.

In December, 1972, Premier Olof Palme compared the stepped-up U.S. bombing of Hanoi with Nazi war crimes, and relations cooled between the countries with each withdrawing its ambassador. Last month, both countries named new ambassadors, Sweden selecting Wilhelm Wachtmeister, 51.

A vote on Mr. Strausz-Hupe's nomination was scheduled for yesterday afternoon but was postponed for lack of time.

At the hearing, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., pressed the question of whether Mr. Strausz-Hupe would find the political climate in Stockholm uncongenial in view of his devotion to conservative causes.

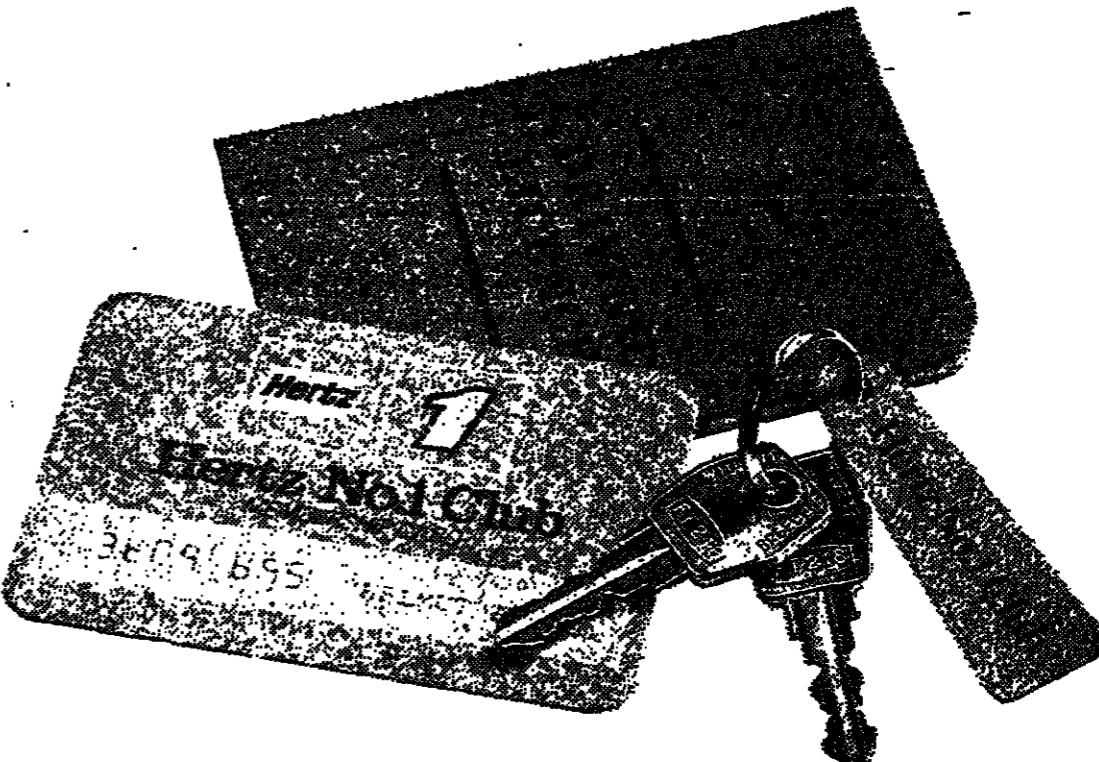
Mr. Strausz-Hupe noted that he was born in Austria, whose universities, he said, have a long tradition of intellectual ties with Sweden's. He also pointed to his service as ambassador to Sri Lanka, a country with which the United States enjoyed friendly relations during his stay there despite a heavy Marxist influence in the Sri Lanka government.

*Day Is Urged*

WASHINGTON, April 11 (Reuters)—The Union of Professional U.S. Diplomats urged the Senate committee yesterday to delay the approval of tire magnate Leonard Firestone as ambassador to Belgium until it can decide whether he is competent for the job.

Mr. Firestone, 66, who contributed \$115,000 to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign, was named by the President last month to replace Mr. Strausz-Hupe.

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Page 6 — Friday, April 12, 1974 \*

## Politics and Policy

In Israel, as in so many nations in this peculiarly indecisive time, politics has superseded policy as the principal preoccupation of government. The first serious casualty was Golda Meir, one of the most remarkable women of our time: there may be other casualties whose sum will be more serious than can possibly be involved in the fate of a single individual, however distinguished.

The crisis that broke up Mrs. Meir's cabinet—a group which she had pushed and pulled together with great difficulty and an earlier threat of resignation—is, certainly on the surface, one of politics rather than policy. In normal times of course, the responsibility of civil government for military events is inescapable, and the failure of the judicial commission of inquiry into Israel's shortcomings in the October war to go beyond field officers in their condemnation left undoubted room for much dispute.

But what happened before and during Yom Kippur in 1973 is far less important than what happens after Passover in 1974. Both the past and the future of Israel were debated in the election campaign, and while the results were not conclusive, Mrs. Meir was able to organize a government to deal with the decisive question of what is yet to be. To have the government shattered by a dispute over what was most unfortunate.

## SALT in Détente

In his Moscow visit, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger sought without success to lay the basis for a second strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT-2) by seeking "conceptual" agreement on establishing "essential equivalence" for the two sides in strategic offensive forces. Two years after SALT-1, an agreed concept is still lacking. The fundamental problem is that the two sides have very different forces quantitatively and qualitatively and both are engaged in vigorous modernization programs which will further alter the force relationships.

The Soviet Union is concerned about the three-to-one American lead in separately targetable missile warheads and a similar advantage in long-range bombers. By 1977, when the present five-year interim agreement on offensive weapons expires, the United States is likely to have a five-to-one lead in missile and bomber warheads.

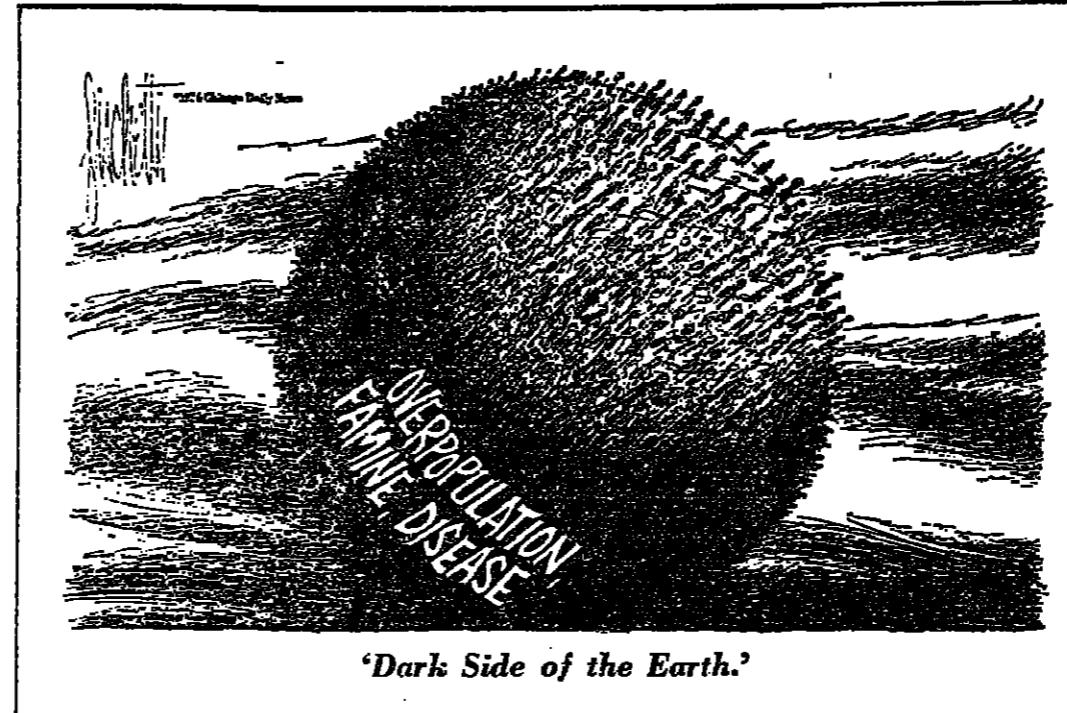
The United States is concerned about the "throw-weight" of the U.S.S.R.'s big land-based missiles and the even bigger ones the Soviet Union is now testing and may begin deploying in 1976-77. At present, taking missiles and bombers together, the two sides can hit each other with about the same payload of nuclear explosive, about eight million pounds. But counting land-based ICBMs alone, the Soviet throw-weight advantage is about three to one, and if the U.S.S.R. replaces all its existing ICBMs with the bigger ones it is now testing, it could double its ICBM throw-weight by the mid-1980s.

Land-based missiles are more accurate than submarine-based missiles and far quicker in reaching their targets than

To be sure, one weakness of the Meir coalition lay in an uneasy feeling among many Israelis that it was a union of the old hands, that it had neither prevented the renewal of war nor prepared adequately for a renewal when it came. There are hopes in Israel that something genuinely new may emerge from Mrs. Meir's resignation, and from the new elections that will be held.

But there does not seem to be any consensus on what this newness will comprise, nor just how the "caretaker" government is supposed to conduct itself during the critical months before the Israelis go to the polls again. There is still fighting on the Golan Heights, still raids by Palestinian guerrillas. Presumably, Mrs. Meir can continue to work for a truce, but what can she do toward achieving the settlements which such a truce—this time—presupposes.

The nature of the Israeli political crisis casts no light on this crucial aspect of Israel's relations with its neighbors and the world. It is of little consequence to them, or, ultimately, to Israel itself, whether or not Moshe Dayan and the government of which he was a part was responsible for Israeli losses in the October war. What is of utmost importance to all concerned is that there be no more wars—and that is precisely what is obscured by the current politicking.



'Dark Side of the Earth.'

## Views of the Atlantic Alliance

### Defense Is Definitely a 2-Way Street

By Georg Leber

BONN.—The Europeans are conceived and ungrateful! This at least is the opinion of some Americans. "We helped them to get back on their feet after the Second World War. Today they are our competitors in all parts of the world and on top of it they expect us to defend them."

"The Americans are arrogant and egotistic." This is what some Europeans think. "At the time of the Soviet bloc threat, when they needed us, they courted us. And today they hold us responsible for their problems. They want to withdraw from common defense even though it is our security which is defended in Europe."

In the countries of the Atlantic alliance, not a few black-and-white comments like these could be cited to describe feelings found on both sides of the Atlantic. While Henry Kissinger pleaded for more cooperation in the "Year of Europe," the "Atlantic River" seems to have widened. In Europe as in America there are people who fancy they could do without their old allies and yet lose nothing.

#### In One Bout

This is wrong. The political situation calls for a different course of action: The Europeans have to rely upon America even when their economy prospers. For America, independent Western European nations are one of the essentials if, compared with the Soviet Union, it does not want to become a secondary power. Americans and Europeans are sitting in one boat, and therefore we should at least be wise enough to follow the maxim: "Don't rock the boat." The degree of interdependence of political, economic, and social factors which we have to take into account in order to understand our common situation can only be assessed in the larger context of world politics.

The European countries of the alliance are, geographically speaking, merely a narrow strip of the huge Eurasian continent. Left alone, they would be in a strategically unfavorable position against the heavily armed Soviet power and in relieving the burdens of the American military presence in Europe.

It must be said quite clearly that the development of an Atlantic partnership, guaranteeing equitable rights to all its members, would be seriously jeopardized and exposed to great stress by the unilateral reductions in the U.S. military presence in Europe, a decision that would additionally also contravene the common security interests. Likewise, it is equally detrimental to the equal partnership concept when the very basis of Atlantic cooperation, including strategy, is questioned again and again. Even the most elegant formula will not solve Atlantic problems if we should lack joint interests and the political will to explore new ways. We should not burn our old existing bridges as long as plans for new constructions have not at least reached the stage of approval.

At present, of the NATO forces in Europe, the West European nations contribute 90 percent of the ground forces, 80 percent of the naval forces and 75 percent of the air forces. Even if this contribution to our common security were further increased, the Western European nations could not possibly develop into an independent third power, since their security against the Soviet Union can only be guaranteed by an effective alliance with the United States of America. Close ties with the United States, both political and military, alone can guarantee the security and independence of Western Europe.

The undeniable fact therefore remains: Western Europe is America's forward line of defense.

This assessment is the underlying reason why joint efforts to maintain the Atlantic alliance in the future have to be continued and made evident in the day-to-day decisions.

#### Economic Strength

One basis for our security is our economy and it alone can mobilize the resources needed to maintain modern armed forces. The economic capabilities of the NATO countries are much greater than the GNP of the Warsaw Pact countries. This explains why in a phase of détente the Soviet Union is making every effort to reach our levels of performance in the fields of economy, research, and science through cooperation with the West.

In attempts to get major profit contracts, ruthless competition among Western nations for the favor of the Soviet Union may have ruinous consequences for all of us.

Tensions in our monetary system and attempts to make profits at the expense of one's partners would in the long run do great

movements of foreign policy, economy and defense well balanced and coordinated among the allies; and on keeping alive among the nations of the Western world the will for self-assertion.

Third, among rivaling groups of power, the balance of military power is the most reliable instrument for maintaining peace in this imperfect world of ours. Power vacuums are the harbingers of crises and avaricious.

Fourth, in view of the progressing unification of Europe and as a result of successful MAFRE negotiations, modifications in the contribution of the United States to this balance may perhaps become possible without endangering the security of the members of our alliance. Any unilateral reductions, independent of these developments, however, are bound to lead to crises.

Fifth, continued success in East-West cooperation in various fields, progress in the political integration of Western Europe, and a higher degree of coordination between Europe and the United States will enable us to use for the well-being of our citizens the resources and means now committed to defense without, however, jeopardizing that security which alone guarantees our freedom. This, I feel, is a suitable political goal for the years ahead.

Moreover, the events of the last few months have taught us how rapidly crisis situations can develop. If, in times of tension, American troops had to be redeployed to Europe, this would confront the U.S. government with a difficult political decision of either not moving up in time the necessary reinforcements or of possibly escalating a critical situation by such redeployment.

Considering this situation it also appears to be somewhat contradictory for members of the U.S. Congress to advocate unilateral U.S. force reductions on the ground of inadequate financial support—as for instance offset payments to be made by the Federal Republic of Germany—while acknowledging at the same time the great efforts of that country both in support of the U.S. currency and in relieving the burdens of the American military presence in Europe.

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#### In Conclusion

The development of Atlantic partnership must be paralleled by efforts towards détente which were initiated by the nuclear test ban by SALT-1, the agreement of San Clemente on the prevention of nuclear wars, the German federal government's Ostpolitik and the Berlin Four-Powers agreement. A new relationship between East and West can only be achieved gradually. On the long road to normalization of these relations, all steps must be kept under control. We must make good use of our opportunities: If we want to avert the threat jeopardizing both America and Europe, we must have an Atlantic alliance which rests firmly on two sound pillars, America and Europe. Our guiding principles must therefore be:

First, the North Atlantic alliance continues to be the foundation of the security of the Western world. It should be developed to reach a level of genuine partnership between Europe and North America. Changes are needed only to strengthen and not to weaken or dissolve our alliance.

Second, the effectiveness of the alliance depends decisively on the transatlantic ties which must not be weakened; on keeping the ele-

## Nixon's Tax Behavior And the Conservatives

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The qualities that we count on conservatism to bring to our moral and political life are restraint, proportion, respect for tradition and institutions, above all a belief in individual responsibility. By those standards, the reaction of some prominent conservative voices to President Nixon's tax behavior has been astonishing.

Nixon's tax accountant, Arthur Blech, did not attend that masked ball for Tricia Nixon. Someone had to tell him about it. He and the tax lawyer, Frank DeMarco Jr., have said that they got their information from John Enrichman and others close to the President.

Their instructions came from the same sources: It was "take 100 percent of that and take 50 percent of that," Blech recalls. DeMarco says he went over the crucial 1969 return "page by page" with Nixon in the White House. He says it is "ridiculous" to believe that the President did not know about his returns. It would be hard to think of anything more damaging to this country's tradition of largely self-enforcing tax collection than acceptance of the idea that taxpayers can blithely claim to have no responsibility for their own returns. And especially when fraud may be involved.

#### "Masked Ball"

If the president of General Motors or the United Auto Workers was caught trying to deduct \$3,581 for his daughter's "masked ball" and failing to report as income \$92,288 spent by the company or union for improvements on his private home, would the Wall Street Journal think it unfair to call him avaricious?

If the same man took \$48,018 in deductions for a gift described falsely in his tax return and dependent on a back-dated deed, would Rhodes excuse him on the ground that it was all his accountants' fault?

What exactly are we being told here? That we are to accept as the normal standard of tax behavior in this country an attempt to deduct \$23,576 for "food expenses of the First Family" while traveling? That false statements and back-dated deeds are "technicalities"? That taxpayers are to be presumed not responsible for their returns? Or that these are the rules for presidents, not for us?

Of course not all conservatives have attempted to brush Nixon's tax wrongs under the rug—for it. Nor should we expect conservatives generally to live up to their principles any more than liberals, who are hardly paragons of consistency. But the issues here do seem to be conservative issues, and especially the most important one: individual responsibility.

The notion that Nixon had nothing to do with his tax returns is "hardly acceptable" as the Times of London dryly put it.

The question of fraud is now to be explored by the special prosecutor and by the House impeachment inquiry. Whatever the result, conservatives who reflect on the matter will surely want the process to go forward in a way that enhances respect for our legal and administrative institutions.

It's really a mystery that any conservatives should still regard Richard Nixon as one of their own. He is something very different: a man without root, without respect for tradition, without consciousness of moral responsibility, without feeling for institutions except the desire to use them. His tax behavior is a fair example.

Trying to deduct the cost of a masked ball as "expenses incurred in the performance of official functions as President of the United States" is not our nation's best example.

One tax expert, Prof. George Cooper of Columbia Law School, wrote last December: "It is time somebody spoke out against the notion that the President's tax behavior is simply a grander version of what everybody does. There is a level of tax conniving in the Nixon returns that goes beyond ordinary avoidance."

## Ford's Innermost Views Revealed

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—In President Nixon's news summary Wednesday, the story causing dismay and outrage is a summary of an article in The New Republic entitled "Ford's Future" by John Osborne.

Osborne, a shoe-leather reporter who has earned his reputation for integrity, prefacing his account with an assertion about nonattribution: "This report is presented solely on my authority, and readers will just have to assume and believe that I haven't made it up out of nothing."

Then Vice-President Ford's innermost thoughts are revealed. As president, he would certainly keep Secretary of State Kissinger and probably fire Secretary of Defense Schlesinger. He would bring back Treasury Secretary George Shultz, hold on to Secretaries Brennan, Morton, and Lynn, and perhaps let Secretary of Transportation Brinegar go.

#### New Haldeman

The "new Haldeman" at the White House would either be L. William Seidman, or Philip Burcham, both cronies from Grand Rapids; counselor Bryce Harlow would be retained and Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler dumped. Official gag writer would be Bob Cogan, who had impressive credentials from Red Skelton.

The undeclared fact therefore remains: Western Europe is America's forward line of defense. This assessment is the underlying reason why joint efforts to maintain the Atlantic alliance in the future have to be continued and made evident in the day-to-day decisions.

#### In Conclusion

The development of Atlantic partnership must be paralleled by efforts towards détente which were initiated by the nuclear test ban by SALT-1, the agreement of San Clemente on the prevention of nuclear wars, the German federal government's Ostpolitik and the Berlin Four-Powers agreement. A new relationship between East and West can only be achieved gradually. On the long road to normalization of these relations, all steps must be kept under control. We must make good use of our opportunities: If we want to avert the threat jeopardizing both America and Europe, we must have an Atlantic alliance which rests firmly on two sound pillars, America and Europe. Our guiding principles must therefore be:

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phant's blanket condemnation of Nixon's campaign committee, with its concomitant enshrinement of party wheelhorses as the guardians of virtue, is foolish and dangerous. Over 500 full-time workers in the Committee to Re-Elect the President, including 100 volunteers, who did nothing venal and are accused of nothing, find themselves unfairly stigmatized. Try to keep a job in government with "CRISP" emblazoned on your record; good people who are being hounded out of jobs think it ill becomes the Vice-President to exhort their persecutors.

#### Lacks Understanding

In both his finger-pointing and his predictions of how he would reshuffle the cabinet and White House, Ford betrays a lack of understanding of the uniqueness of his role: He is the first Vice-President in American history whose own actions could help make him president.

He must be at once loyal and independent; both his own man and the President's man; a defender uncorrupted by the defense. This duality requires more political skill than we have recently seen in Ford; he will miss the brass ring if he grabs at it.

To press audiences, the Vice-President likes to tell about driving past the White House at night and being reminded that "If you worked here, you'd be home already." Good joke; a little levity is not out of place. But in the larger matters of understanding one's own dual responsibilities as heir and not pretender, seemliness is next to godliness.

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## FILMS

**Gatsby's World Without Spirit**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, April 11 (IHT).—The Great Gatsby," which has probably been exposed to more advance publicity than any film since "Gone With the Wind" had its European premiere at the Warner Theatre in London last night. First-nighters, bound for a celebration supper at the Savoy, extended it a cordial welcome and the English reviewers, in contrast to some of their American colleagues, have accorded it friendly, if qualified, reception.

The third screen version of the Scott Fitzgerald novel about youthful ideals going down in defeat before the ruthless, dollar-sign materialism of the irresponsible, Prohibition 1920s is presented as an overwhelmingly elaborate spectacle by David Merrick of Broadway, now turned motion picture producer. Its period costuming and decor, widely exhibited in magazine coverage, have already set fashion trends and its surface chic, modish veneer and polished cinematography lend it striking distinction.

Francis Ford Coppola, who wrote the scenario for the enormously successful "Godfather," prepared the screenplay after director Jack Clayton rejected Truman Capote's treatment. Coppola has done a businesslike job retelling the story almost shot-for-word with the voice-over of the observer of his progress. Nick Carraway, reciting explanatory passages,

As a dramatization, it is too

literal, stiff and labored: such exacting reproduction dehydrates the narrative and makes its action mechanical. Theatrical vitality is further diminished by Clayton's penchant for lingering too long over scenes. One could probably read the nine concise chapters of the novel in less time than it takes to watch this 14-minute movie unreal.

## Characters Altered

Though slavishly faithful to the original in outline and intent, casting and performances alter some of its dramatic personae. Robert Redford, a personable matinee idol, emerges as a likely materialization of the public image that Gatsby has created of himself, the debonair millionaire, nouveau-riché host, the easy-mannered man of the world. He succeeds in conveying the emotions of the impatient lover who has again found his dream girl, but he gives only vague hints of the tormenting uncertainty and haunting humiliation that trouble the social-climbing bootlegger. He is chiefly the Gatsby of false face.

Mia Farrow as Daisy, the femme fatale as elusive as a lightning bug, frequently refers to herself as a foolish doll. This evaluation she is able to project at times with her breathless, adoring gape; she seems to be giving an imitation of Marilyn Monroe, but she never suggests the tantalizingly elusive siren of Fitzgerald, the unobtainable princess who unwittingly lures Gatsby to his doom. Pictorially she is a stunning beauty in her picture-hall and jazz-age finery.

Wilson, the homicidal garage

man whose filling station has been moved off the main highway to a muddy side road, has also been transformed. As played by Scott Wilson, this warning figure, sinister from the start in the novel, has been sentimentalized into a wronged working man, bewildered bumpkin with a weak mind. As a result the violent showdown scene with his faithless wife (Lois Chiles plays the floozie) has a stagy aspect, and when Wilson comes to slay Gatsby, he has been depicted as such an awkward oaf that one expects he will fumble the murder.

## Softened Role

Again, Meyer Wolfsheim, Gatsby's underworld boss—Fitzgerald wanted the broken-nosed, tough-mug actor Louis Wolheim for the role—has been softened in Harold de Silva's characterization into a mellow Broadway bon vivant. Most in keeping with their assignments are Bruce Dern as Tom Buchanan, the brutish playboy, and Sam Waterston as the caustic commentator.

The contents of the celebrated novel are repeated rather than dramatized into fluid theatrical life in this latest deluxe screen edition. The atmosphere has been quite brilliantly evoked in certain episodes, carrying with it visions of the fabled age as half-forgotten melodies mingle with the heavy perfume of late-summer roses. Elsewhere the re-creation of the era has been glaringly overdone.

There are so many festive soirees at Gatsby's Long Island estate that resembling one another, they become monotonous, and with frantic Cheerleading are more suggestive of a revival of "The



Mia Farrow, Robert Redford in "The Great Gatsby."

Boy Friend" than they are of the devil-may-care Saturday nights during Prohibition.

As a super-production "The Great Gatsby" is a dazzling show

that has at times style and character, but as a transcription of Fitzgerald's world of hidden heartbreak and lost illusions it is faithful in detail but not in spirit.

Oliver Reed  
"Three Musketeers."

Aian Bates gives a "superb performance" as Butler. "Butler" focuses on a sizzling depressive who gets news of two divorces in the same day: both his wife and the man he feels married to are leaving him for someone else.

says Nora Sayre. "He doesn't seem to care at all about his marriage, and he has no apparent affection for the young man. But he can't stand rejection." Along with "The Homecoming" and "The Three Sisters," "this movie represents the American Film Theater's best work so far," says Sayre, also praising the performances of Jessica Tandy, Richard O'Callaghan and Michael Byrne.

Nonetheless, the presence of the Berlin Philharmonic enriches the

**Entertainment in N.Y.: An Evening in a Bump-O-Car Arena**

NEW YORK, April 11 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"The Three Musketeers," Richard Lester's version of Alexander Dumas's adventure novel, "looks like an evening in a bump-o-car arena, with magnificently costumed people in place of cars." Vincent Canby says, "The adventures are less swashbuckle than slapstick. The narrative, mostly concerned with the efforts of the musketeers (Oliver Reed, Richard Chamberlain and Frank Finlay) to retrieve Queen Anne of Austria's diamonds given to the Duke of Buckingham, moves forward through a series of physical collisions, man with man, man with woman, man with windmill, woman with jewel . . . D'Artagnan (Michael York) and Constance (Raquel Welch), the married seamstress he loves, are particularly accident-prone."

Canby found the screenplay, written by George MacDonald Fraser, "extremely light on character" and director Lester's fascination with period detail sometimes "more fun than the comic action sequences."

"The Conversation" directed by Francis Ford Coppola, is an extremely grim movie which succeeds in making surveillance repulsive, says Nora Sayre. The middle-aged "protagonist," says Sayre, is a "dedicated professional who prefers to know nothing about human nature," or even about the people he's paid to spy on. In the course of a routine job, he detects that a murder is in the making. Against all resolve, he becomes involved. Suddenly, those whose guilt he has spotted turn his own technology against him: he himself is bugged and spied on. "It's a brilliant idea for a movie, and much of it

works," Sayre says. "But some of the action drags—perhaps because the style is so muted, so deliberately dry and cool, that the suspense is partially nullified." Gene Hackman gives an impressive portrayal of the expert, says Sayre.

"Foxy Brown" stars Pam Grier, the well-endowed black beauty." The Conversation" directed by Francis Ford Coppola, is an extremely grim movie which succeeds in making surveillance repulsive, says Nora Sayre. The middle-aged "protagonist," says Sayre, is a "dedicated professional who prefers to know nothing about human nature," or even about the people he's paid to spy on. In the course of a routine job, he detects that a murder is in the making. Against all resolve, he becomes involved. Suddenly, those whose guilt he has spotted turn his own technology against him: he himself is bugged and spied on. "It's a brilliant idea for a movie, and much of it

Dennis the Menace says:

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**Music Manuscripts Reported Found**

BERLIN, April 11 (NYT).—An American musicologist said here yesterday that he has found, near the city of Krakow, Poland, priceless musical manuscripts, among them autographs by Beethoven and Mozart, that had been lost since World War II.

Carlton Smith, the chairman of the National Arts Foundation, a philanthropic institution based at Vaduz, Liechtenstein, said that he saw the missing musical scores last Saturday, during a trip to Poland. He declined to give their exact whereabouts or name the persons in whose custody they are.

The find was seen as a sensitive political issue because Polish officials have so far denied any knowledge of the art treasures. The manuscripts were the property of the Prussian State Library, now in East Berlin, and were removed from the city during the war for safety.

He said that the East Germans told him they were ready to draw up proposals to their counterparts in Poland suggesting that certain Polish cultural treasures now in German hands should be exchanged for the ones in the Lincoln Center Library in New York next year.

The long-lost treasures included Beethoven's Ninth and Seven Symphonies, Mozart's Jupiter Symphony, the opera score of

**SHARPS AND FLATS**

GUITARIST Larry Coryell will appear at the Bocaccio on April 16.

PARIS—The rock group War will give a free concert at the Radio Luxembourg studio on April 12 at 9 p.m., then will appear the next night at the Olympia music hall at midnight. The Slide Hampton Quartet is appearing nightly at the Chat Qui Peche through April 18. The Michigan State University Glee Club will give a free concert of folk songs and spirituals at the American Center on April 12 at 9 p.m. The Kenny Clarke Trio is at the Club St. Germain. Anita Tucker is at the Trois Maitres and the Delta Rhythm Boys at L'Ore du Bois.

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This week's top singles records are, in the United States: "Benjie and the Jets" by Elton John; and in Great Britain: "Season in the Sun" by Terry Jacks.

MONTELLIER, France.—Jazz

FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

"The Magic Flute" and two acts of "Figaro," as well as Bach cantatas. Altogether 400 pieces, stored in 25 wooden crates, had been missing.

Mr. Smith said that three poles had taken him to view the manuscripts "in a safe, well-protected locked-up room" in an institution in the vicinity of Krakow. He said that they opened one crate and let him see one act of Mozart's "Figaro" and a Beethoven quartet.

Mr. Smith said that the persons involved feared imprisonment for disclosing to him the existence of the treasure. They told him that they needed "political authority" from the Warsaw government before making any public statement.

In a separate undertaking, Mr. Smith said that he had arranged with the East Berlin State Library to have them show other precious musical manuscripts in a special exhibition at the Lincoln Center Library in New York next year.

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Carlton Smith, the chairman of the National Arts Foundation, a philanthropic institution based at Vaduz, Liechtenstein, said that he saw the missing musical scores last Saturday, during a trip to Poland. He declined to give their exact whereabouts or name the persons in whose custody they are.

The find was seen as a sensitive political issue because Polish officials have so far denied any knowledge of the art treasures. The manuscripts were the property of the Prussian State Library, now in East Berlin, and were removed from the city during the war for safety.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

## FINANCE

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## Double-Figure Inflation Spreads in OECD Area

PARIS, April 11 (UPI)—Inflation reached double figures in all but seven of the 24 nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in the 12 months ending February, OECD figures disclosed today.

The United States joined the double-figure performers with a return of 10 percent. Greece held the top spot with a 33.4 percent increase. The best performer was West Germany, with a 7.6 percent rise.

An OECD statement said the average increase approached 12 percent. This reflects a sharp acceleration in the last three months, when partly under the initial impact of higher oil costs, the increase expressed at an annual rate was of the order of 16 percent.

The OECD said Japan's average monthly rise of more than 3 1/2 percent over the last three months owed much to food prices, which also contributed to the acceleration of the index in North America.

Percentage increases for the 12 months up to February: Greece 33.4, Iceland 22.3, Japan 20.3, Portugal 19.2, Turkey 19.2, Finland 17.4, Spain 14.2, Denmark and Ireland 13.5, Australia, Italy and Britain 13.2, France 11.5, New Zealand and Sweden 10.2, United States and Switzerland 10, Canada 9.6, Norway 8.5, Holland 8.5, Austria 8.4, Belgium and Luxembourg 8.3, West Germany 7.5.

## Fed Official Says Alien Banks Should Meet U.S. Regulations

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—Foreign banks operating in the United States should be subject to the same bank rules as domestic banks, a key member of the Federal Reserve Board said yesterday.

George Mitchell, the board member who is chairman of a steering committee trying to draft new legislation on this subject, outlined his thinking in a speech to the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade in San Diego, Calif., the text of which was made available here. These were the highlights of the tentative proposals:

• Federal charters, and not only state charters as at present, should be available to foreign banks. This would permit them to operate in all 50 states.

• Foreign banks should be required to be members of the Federal Reserve System, meaning that they would have to hold required reserves with the Federal Reserve Banks.

• Foreign banks could operate bank deposit banking in only one state, as is the case for domestic banks.

• There could be a "grandfather clause" to permit continuation of present multistate foreign operations that would be barred in the future.

Mr. Mitchell said "there remains a number of details to be explored" before legislation can be proposed to Congress, but he said he hoped to have a bill ready in the near future incorporating these major principles. What Congress will do is unknown, but Mr. Mitchell repeated his opposition to "restrictive" legislation that has already been introduced.

He pointed out in his speech that "the number of foreign banks represented or operating in this country has grown steadily in recent years and very recently has accelerated," though he noted that they are in only a few states, chiefly New York and California.

Mr. Mitchell said that the growth of foreign banking activity in this country has been voluntary, having increased competition and expanded "the range of international financial services available to U.S. trading and investment interests." This view, he

## Credit for Wheat Deal Is Announced

## Western Banks Offer Big Loans to Egypt

LONDON, April 11 (AP-DJ)—Egypt is considering loan offers of around \$100 million from each of at least five large banks, financial sources report.

In another development, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., a London merchant bank, announced today it had completed a \$50-million credit facility for Egypt to buy U.S. wheat from Cargill Inc., of the United States.

The Cargill credit, being extended by some 15 U.S. European and Japanese banks, is believed to be the first syndicated Eurodollar loan with the Cairo government as the ultimate risk, a Brandt's official said. Sentiment in the international financial community on loans to Egypt "has changed remarkably in the last four or five months," he said.

## Bank of England Lending Rate Is Lowered to 12%

LONDON, April 11 (AP-DJ)—The Bank of England said today its minimum lending rate had been lowered to 12 percent from 12 1/4 percent.

It was the second consecutive week that the rate has been lowered a quarter of one percent. It is now down 1 point from its record high of 13 percent in effect from Nov. 13 to Jan. 4.

The minimum lending rate is the lowest rate at which the Bank of England will lend to the money market.

The drop in the bank's rate came a day after Britain's major clearing banks lowered their base lending rates to 12.5 percent from 13 percent. The 13 percent clearing bank rate, like the Bank of England's 12 percent minimum lending rate, was imposed in November when the Conservative government was trying to curb credit.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Occidental's Profit Soars

Occidental Petroleum Corp. says earnings for the first two months of 1974 were more than \$42 million higher than the same period a year ago. Profits for January and February totaled \$16.8 million, while in the 1973 equivalent period they were \$3.4 million. The firm says sharp price increases due to high demand for chemical products, crude oil and coal brought the large increase in profits. Occidental does not sell refined gasoline at the retail level in the United States. Total sales for the company rose from \$436.3 million in the first two months of last year to \$531.1 million.

## U.K. Steel, Car Output Slumps

Steel output in Britain averaged 416,000 metric tons a week in March, down 20.2 percent from the weekly average of 521,000 tons a year earlier. However, output began to recover sharply after the end of the coal miners' strike March 11, British Steel Corp. says. By the end of last month output was running at more than 470,000 tons a week, or about 85 percent of production before the miners' overtime ban and strike cut steel production. Meanwhile, weekly average car production last month fell 8 percent over March 1973, with commercial vehicle output down 4 percent. Between the fourth quarter last year and this year's first quarter, car output dropped 20 percent and commercial

vehicles production 19 percent, taking monthly averages on a seasonally adjusted basis.

## Nippon Steel Raises Profit Forecast

Nippon Steel Corp. vice-president Takeo Fujiki says net profit for the six months ended March 31 will be somewhat larger than the \$2.03-billion yen (\$82 million) in the preceding period. In January, the company forecast a 40 to 50 percent fall in this profit, but Mr. Fujiki says benefits from higher steel prices have turned out to be larger than foreseen. Mr. Fujiki also reports gross sales are likely to total 930 billion yen, compared with 876 billion yen previously.

## Japan to Form Electronics Cartel

Japanese electronic home appliance makers will shortly form an export cartel for "orderly export shipments" of their products such as tape recorders. France and Japan recently agreed to continue self-imposed restraints on the shipments of tape recorders, record players and amplifiers and electronic components to France by setting voluntary quotas. The agreement was reached in Franco-Japan government-level talks, following the expiry of an industry-level agreement last month. The new export quotas will be 250,000 tape recorders, up 30 percent over a year ago, 100,000 sets of phonographic component systems, up 30 percent, and \$13-million worth of electronic components, up 20 percent.

## U.S. Bond Dealers Take Losses as Prices Plummet

By Richard Rustin

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP-DJ)—As if Wall Street had not enough trouble with a stumbling stock market, it has found still another way to lose money—the bond market.

Prices of bonds—including corporate and municipal bonds and government-agency issues—have plummeted in the past month to three-year lows. Bond dealers, including both banks and securities firms, who loaded up at the beginning of the year in anticipation of rising prices have been caught with huge piles of debt issues in their inventories.

When they have been able to get rid of them, the losses have been tremendous. Street sources estimate that the combined losses during March of some two dozen major dealers that report rate data to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was \$150 million.

This was about equally divided between realized losses from bonds actually sold and paper losses on inventory still stuck on the shelves. Securities firms said include paper gains and losses in their net profit figures, under Securities and Exchange Commission rules, whereas banks do not.

The reason for the nose dive in bond prices is no mystery. Bond prices normally move inversely to interest rates and bond yields—when rates and yields rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa. Because a bond carries a fixed interest rate, the only way it can compete with other bonds and securities is by its market price.

Thus, if new bond issues carry higher rates and therefore are more attractive to investors, the prices of bonds issued previously at lower rates must be marked down to make them competitive. The interest rates of new bonds have been rising to keep pace with higher interest rates elsewhere.

Most of the hard-hit dealers are big outfitts, so nobody expects the bond market to force any

where. For example, two months ago a Southern Bell Telephone issue reached the market yielding 8.06 percent at a price of \$922.87 for a \$1,000 face-value bond. Yesterday it sold at \$937.50 to yield 8.55 percent.

The bond market's troubles stem from optimism at the end of 1973 that the cost of money, as measured by bank lending rates and other key indicators, would decline in 1974. Equally important, it was believed this low-cost money would come about through an easing of credit policy by the Federal Reserve System and by declining demand for loans.

Instead, interest rates climbed as loan demand soared and the Federal Reserve Board tightened the credit spigots. During the week ended Feb. 18, according to Federal Reserve Bank of New York figures, optimistic dealers built their bond holdings by 36 percent to \$5.01 billion. By April 3 those holdings had been reduced to \$3.59 billion as dealers sold in despair.

How long will the bond-market slump last? "Sooner or later rates are going to flow the other way, downward," says one informed observer. "But I guess the only one who can save the bond dealers is the Fed," he adds.

## Banks' Profits Drop

Citicorp, the holding company that owns First National City Bank, reported that its first-quarter pre-tax profit in bond trading, including commissions, was only \$17,000 compared with \$14 million a year earlier.

Chase Manhattan Corp. has told its stockholders that substantial losses in its bond-trading operations will slow the pace of first-quarter earnings growth. Some other dealers may even post losses for the period.

The statement said any changes in banking regulations to equalize competition "should seek to ease restrictions on domestic banks rather than to tighten regulations on foreign banks."

major financial institution to collapse. Nevertheless, for the securities industry, which is already concerned about low stock prices and volume and uncertain about such basic problems as its future structure, the bond-market reversals are like another kick to a man who is down.

The reversals threaten repercussions far beyond the first quarter's earnings statements. They are another warning signal to already skittish potential contributors of fresh funds to capital-hungry securities firms.

## Company Reports

Abbott Laboratories

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	165.33	139.12
Profits (millions)	12.51	10.66
Per Share	.91	.78

a-Before securities transactions  
b-After securities transactions

Arizona

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	165.4	165.4
Profits (millions)	1.38	8.5
Per Share	1.08	.68

a-Before securities transactions  
b-After securities transactions

A.O. Smith

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	134.7	156.4
Profits (millions)	4.6	4.5
Per Share	.012	.02

a-Before securities transactions  
b-After securities transactions

Crown Zellerbach

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	388.1	338.4
Profits (millions)	22.26	25.05
Per Share	1.11	.01

a-Before securities transactions  
b-After securities transactions

Bank of New York

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	176.93	174.51
Profits (millions)	9.38	9.19
Per Share	.034	.031

a-Before securities transactions  
b-After securities transactions

Charter New York

First Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)	42.22	47.57
Per Share	.107	.087

a-Before securities transactions  
b-After securities transactions

Merck

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	297.2	261.6
Profits (millions)	44.81	39.13
Per Share	.60	.53

a-Before securities transactions  
b-After securities transactions

Raytheon

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	429.1	368.1
Profits (millions)	12.26	10.75
Per Share	.082	.069

a-Before securities transactions  
b-After securities transactions

Chemical New York

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	418.7	414.9
Profits (millions)	61.82	61.44
Per Share	.153	.150

a-Before securities transactions  
b-After securities transactions

Westinghouse Electric

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,452.8	1,268.0
Profits (millions)	234.4	40.8
Per Share	.033	.046

a-Before securities transactions  
b-After securities transactions

Manufacturers Hanover

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	320.8	223.3
Profits (millions)	1.39	.127
Per Share	.010	.001

a-Before securities transactions  
b-After securities transactions

Northrop Corp.

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,120	1,075
Profits (millions)	18.12	23.4
Per Share	.10	.081

a-Before securities transactions  
b-After securities transactions

Merck

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Revenue (millions)	297.2	261.6
Profits (millions)	44.81	39.13
Per Share	.60	.53

a-Before securities transactions  
b-After securities transactions

Westinghouse Electric

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1	



## American Stock Exchange Trading



## Round the World—by Yacht—in 144 Days

PORTRUSH, England, April 11 (UPI).—To the boom of a cannon and whistling of sirens, British mariner Clay Blyth sailed his ketch Great Britain II first across the line here today at the end of the 27,000-mile round-the-world yacht race.

The 72-foot craft, flanked by a flotilla of welcoming craft, glided into this southern England port 144 days 12 hours and 32 minutes after setting sail with 17 other yachts in the international race.

But the ketch is expected to come only sixth in the running for the overall winner's trophy in the race, run on a four-stage basis to Cape Town, Sydney, Rio de Janeiro and back to Portsmouth.

The yachts—five British, five French, three Italian, two Polish and one each from Mexico and West Germany—will be timed on handicap basis—the bigger boats giving time to the smaller ones.

The race is organized by the British brewery Whitbread.

Leading the main bunch up the Channel on handicap is the Mexican yacht Sayula II and another British entry, Adventure. They are due in port on this weekend and Sayula II, entered by Mexican washing machine millionaire Raymond Carlin, is expected to take top handicap honors.

About 2,000 people stood in hazy sunshine to hail Blyth and his crew of nine British Army paratroopers.

Blyth, a 35-year-old former Army sergeant who in 1971 became the first man to sail solo round the world from east to west, told a questioner over his radio:

"You ask a team of paratroopers what they are looking

forward to after months at sea—you had better say a shower and a soft bed."

Maureen Blyth was among the wives and relatives who sailed out by boat to greet Great Britain II.

She takes her husband's seafaring philosophically, having waited through his 92-day row with a colleague across the Atlantic in 1966, and an abortive attempt to sail solo round the world two years later in a boat designed mainly for offshore cruising.

Also waiting was the boat's owner, Jack Hayward, who announced he was presenting the £150,000 (\$360,000) ketch to Blyth.

"It's all his now and the bills that go with it," 50-year-old Hayward said.

The ketch's nine-man crew looked tanned and happy as they stood on the deck of their yacht drinking champagne and beer.

Blyth called his marathon voyage "bloody hard work."

At a party aboard the ketch, he said he would do it all again, but "next time I will take a bigger crew, about 18 would be about right."

The Great Britain II set out with a crew of 12 but one man was lost overboard, another broke an arm, and a third had to return home for personal reasons.

With his arms around his wife and 4-year-old daughter, Blyth said of his crew: "They were great. This cracks my myth that you have got to be at sea 50 years to be a yachtsman."

Blyth now plans to write a book with a suggested title—in praise of the crew—"Theirs Is the Glory."

### Favorite Goes for No. 5

## Nicklaus Bids for Landmark Masters Victory

By John S. Radosta

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).—The professional golf tour turns this week to one of the most prestigious tournaments of all the Masters, which Jack Nicklaus has described as "a monument to everything great in golf."

The 38th staging of the tournament, over the par-72 layout of the Augusta National Golf Club at Augusta, Ga., begins today and continues at one round a day, weather permitting, through Sunday.

Nicklaus, himself a monument in golf, is as always the favorite to win. If he does, he will become the first man ever to win the symbolic green jacket a fifth time.

Arnold Palmer, the only other player to win four times, is appearing in his 20th Masters. But Palmer is 44 years old, graying and wearing eyeglasses. He has not won a tournament in more than a year and is no longer the man he once was. But he probably will have one of the last galleries.

Nicklaus is at the peak of his power. He already has broken Bobby Jones's record of 14 major tournaments, including the U.S. Open, two British Opens, two Professional Golfers Association championships, and two United States Amateur titles.

Last season Nicklaus won seven tournaments and \$300,000. This year, in six starts, he has won once and finished four times in the top 10.

"I'm playing better, overall, than I was at this stage last year," says the Golden Bear.

### Seeks Grand Slam

Nicklaus's goal, as it has been for the last few years, is to achieve in our year the Grand Slam of golf—victories in the Masters, the United States and British Opens and the PGA. In 1972, he made it halfway, winning the Masters and the U.S. Open. On the competition calendar, the Masters is the first of the string.

When he won his first Masters in 1963, Nicklaus, at 23, became the youngest player ever to don the green jacket. He also became the only repeat winner in 1965 and 1966, and his won his fourth in 1972. Nicklaus holds the Masters low-scoring record—71, or 17 under par—which he set in 1965.

This year's Masters, as it has from the beginning, presents an elite field from this country and

### Going From One Aaron to Another (Tommy)

By Dave Anderson

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 11 (NYT).—When people talk about Aaron here, they mean Tommy, not Henry.

Tommy Aaron is the defending champion in the Masters tournament that starts today at the Augusta National golf club with its green grass, green match books, green paper cups, green pencils and green paint. The winner is presented with a green blazer which is supposed to be worn only in the clubhouse or on the club grounds. But after Tuesday night's dinner of past Masters champions, Tommy Aaron forgot. He kept his on.

"I wore it back to where I'm staying," he recalled. "And then I didn't remember to bring it back today."

Without the green blazer in it, Tommy Aaron's locker was as empty as his chances. Jack Nicklaus is the favorite, as he almost always is, to win his 15th major championship. He won his 14th last year at the Professional Golfers Association tournament surpassing Bobby Jones's total of 13 major titles. When a search for his equivalent of Henry Aaron's home-run record was undertaken yesterday, Gene Sarazen cited Nicklaus's accomplishments.

"He broke Bobby Jones's record," Sarazen said, "just like Aaron broke Babe Ruth's record. Both were the best in their time."

### To Teamwork

Nicklaus wouldn't agree later that his record deserved to be the equivalent of Aaron's record. Perhaps modesty prevented him.

"It's got to be a career thing," Nicklaus said. "But golf's an individual game, whereas baseball is a team game. It's not fair to compare them because a lot of



Tommy Aaron  
...defending Masters.

what a baseball player does hinges on his team. But just like 715 home runs represent a career total, in golf it would have to be a longevity thing."

"How about Sam Snead?" somebody asked.

"Yeah," he replied, laughing.

Sam Snead, now 61 years old, is credited with 84 victories on the PGA tour. Ben Hogan had 62, Arnold Palmer has 61. But when Snead was asked for his equivalent to the home-run record, he appeared baffled.

"I didn't think Hogan had that many," he finally said.

Across the locker room, Juan

## Rangers Defeat Canadiens in First Game

MONTREAL, April 11 (UPI).—Steve Vickers and Bruce MacGregor scored within a 19-second span in the first period as they led the New York Rangers to a 4-1 victory over the Montreal Canadiens last night in the opening game of their National Hockey League best-of-seven Stanley Cup series.

Vickers scored after 10 minutes 46 seconds on a New York power play just after Montreal's successively killed off a double penalty. Claude Larose had just returned to the ice but Henri Richard was still in the penalty box when Vickers converted Bobby Rousseau's pass from behind the net.

Bruins 1, Maple Leafs 0

At Boston, Greg Sheppard scored a second-period goal and goalie Gilkes Gilbert played a

### NHL Playoffs

Wednesday's Games

Boston 1, Toronto 0 (Sheppard, Boston 1st; Sheppard, 1st; Vickers, 2nd; Carter, 1st); Chicago 1, Los Angeles 1 (Rota, Hull, Smith; Carter, 1st); Chicago 2, New England 1 (Popil, Richardson, Sheehan); Series tied, 2-2.

Houston 3, Winnipeg 2 (Marie Rose, MacGregor, Etoff, Park, Shantz); New York 2-0.

Minnesota 2, Edmonton 2 (Morrison, MacMillan 2, Klett 2, Connolly, Rambo, Perkins); Minnesota leads, 3-0.

### WHA Playoffs

Wednesday's Games

Chicago 2, New England 1 (Popil, Richardson, Sheehan); Series tied, 2-2.

Houston 3, Winnipeg 2 (Marie Rose, MacGregor, Etoff, Park, Shantz, Black); Houston leads, 2-0.

Minnesota 2, Edmonton 2 (Morrison, MacMillan 2, Klett 2, Connolly, Rambo, Perkins); Minnesota leads, 3-0.

### ABA Playoff

Wednesday's Game

San Antonio 10, Indiana 8 (Averitt 10, Nester 10, Brown, Daniels 2, Lewis 14); Series tied, 2-2.

### Glasgow Celtic Doesn't Relish Madrid Trip

BRUSSELS, April 11 (UPI).—Bayern Munich has an excellent chance of becoming the first West German team in 14 years to reach the final of the European Champions Cup in soccer, but the Scotsmen of Celtic don't look forward to an expected stormy reception in Madrid in two weeks.

Celtic's first-leg semi-final match against Atletico Madrid in Glasgow last night developed into a brawl. Three Atletico players were sent off the field because of brutal play. Six other Atletico players and two Celts were booked off.

The incidents continued even after the match; police had to step in when Scottish winger Jimmy Johnstone went to the ground in a mélée between players after

the game ended in a scoreless tie.

European Football Association observer A.D. McMullen of England called the game "most disappointing" and said he would report to UEFA on it. Atletico's Vicente Calderon blamed Turkish referee Dogan Babacan for allowing things to get out of hand. Calderon said.

Although the three players who were sent off will be excluded from participation in the return leg April 26, Celtic, which won the Cup in 1967 and was runner-up in 1970, will face a tough challenge. Atletico succeeded in maintaining the 0-0 draw even after it was left with only eight men on the field.

Tottenham Hotspur appeared a good bet to reach the finals of the UEFA cup. The Spurs, who won the Cup two years ago, went home with a 2-1 first-leg advantage over Lokomotiv Leipzig of East Germany.

Ishimatsu, making his third attempt at a world title, floored Gonzalez twice in the round robin while the champion finally went down for the count.

AC Milan of Italy may face a harder task when it travels to Germany for the return match against Borussia Moenchengladbach. Milan scored a 2-0 victory yesterday.

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Bayern and Ujpest Dosza of Hungary played to a 1-1 tie in

Budapest last night. Game No. 2 is in Munich.

In the Cup Winners Cup, FC Magdeburg may become the first East German team to reach the finals of a European Cup competition. Their 1-1 draw in the first-leg semifinal against Sporting Lisbon in Lisbon gives them the advantage for the return leg at home.

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## Defeat Is 5th Straight

## Owner Misses Another Loss by Padres

SAN DIEGO, April 11 (UPI).—Pitcher Dave Roberts and Tommy Helms each doubled home a pair of runs to cap a six-run fifth inning and lead the Houston Astros to a 8-1 victory over San Diego last night and extend the Padres' losing streak to five.

Padre owner Ray Kroc, who announced he was presenting the \$150,000 (\$360,000) ketch to Blyth.

"It's all his now and the bills that go with it," 50-year-old Blyth said.

The ketch's nine-man crew looked tanned and happy as they stood on the deck of their yacht drinking champagne and beer.

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Blyth now plans to write a book with a suggested title—in praise of the crew—"Theirs Is the Glory."

Lead in the top of the ninth on Greg Lusinski's sacrifice fly for his third run batted in of the game.

Williams' homer followed two walks off Philadelphia starter Dick Ruthven.

Expos 12, Pirates 8

At Pittsburgh, doubles by Larry Lintz and Jim Cox sparked a four-run Montreal rally in the 13th inning that gave the Expos victory over the Pirates.

Lintz opened the 13th with a double off reliever Ramos Hernandez, and following an out and

a walk, scored on Cox's double.

Ron Woods' two-run single and an RBI double by pitcher Chuck Taylor produced the other three runs.

Knicks 4, Rangers 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Richie Scheinblum scored the winning run from first base on Eddie Rodriguez' single and a fielding error.

Williams' homer followed two walks off Philadelphia starter Dick Ruthven.

Angels 4, Rangers 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Steve Busby fired a six-hitter, leading the Royals to a 4-1 victory over Oakland.

Mayberry's home run, his first of the season, came in the first inning after Cookie Rojas drilled a two-out single.

Left-hander Frank Tanana went the distance to collect his

first victory as the 20-year-old gave up nine hits and struck out six.

Knicks 4, A's 1

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## Observer

### A Chaste Deduction

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.**—The last important human activity not subject to taxation is sex. Why this curious exemption? When we are compelled to pay taxes for food, clothing and shelter, does it make any sense to leave sex tax-free, like municipal bonds?

On the American scale of priorities, sex probably ranks with gasoline as a human need. Not as vital as food, clothing and shelter, but more important than whiskey, tobacco and television, which are also taxed. If we tolerate the gasoline tax, and we do, we will surely not object to

bill was \$5,000, your sex tax would be \$500.

By basing the tax on income-tax payments, the special business incentives now built into the tax system would in no way be damaged, with results deleterious to the nation's welfare.

If, of course, one chose to abstain from sexual activity, the tax would not be applied. As with the income tax, however, the burden of proof would rest upon the individual. He or she would have to take the initiative in order to recover payments.

I do not think signed affidavits attesting to a full year's abstention can really be relied upon in this sort of thing. The government will certainly want better guarantees than a signature at the bottom of an Abstinence Form 1362 A. It will have to have enforceable safeguards.

New modern technology promises to solve the government's problem. The solution lies in development of the so-called air bag, which is soon to be placed in automobiles to protect passengers in a collision.

Placed in compact compartments in the dashboard, the air bag will spring forth and almost instantly inflate at the moment of collision, enveloping the car's occupants in a huge smothering enclosure of air-filled bladder.

It should be a simple matter to adapt the air-bag principle to the taxman's purpose. Let us suppose that you wish to avoid the sex tax and so notify the government at the appropriate forms.

The government would then provide you with an air bag adapted for human wear. It might fit compactly around the waist, perhaps, causing little more of a bulge than a rising slip or an escaping shirttail. It would have to be worn year-round, of course, night and day.

The first collision with another human body would, of course, instantly inflate the bag to a diameter of six feet—front, back and sides—enwrapping the body from clavicle to kneecap in a huge, doughnut-shaped, air-filled bladder.

Then, of course, there are also seat harnesses. And maddening buzzers which, once activated, cannot be turned off until the tax agents crash through the boudoir door, with subpoenas.

The tax rate would be based on the amount of income tax paid. If the sex tax was set at 10 percent, say, and your income-tax

paid 100 million Americans paying an average per capita sex tax of only \$500 per year would add \$50 billion to the nation's revenues. At an average of \$1,000 per capita, sex alone would bring in enough to support the Pentagon.

Collecting the tax presents no great difficulties. The government would begin with an assumption that everyone past a politically acceptable age engages in sexual activity and present an annual tax bill.

The tax rate would be based on the amount of income tax paid.

If the sex tax was set at 10 percent, say, and your income-tax

*A view of Kruishoutem, Belgium, which became the egg capital of Europe after World War II.*

## 10 Million Eggs Change Hands Every Tuesday

By Jan Sjöby

**KRUISHOUTEM,** Belgium (IHT).—The atmosphere (though not the setting—whitewashed walls around rows of rough desks and benches) resembles that of a major stock exchange anywhere in the world. Tense traders, some 50 or 60 or 70, divide their attention between a huge dial behind the tribune of the auctioneers, the mimeographed list of asking prices, their own notes from last week's meeting and the voice of the president of the bourse. The Dutch-language proceedings may be followed by loudspeaker, in the cafe next door.

The commodities traded at prices generally ranging from 1.06 to 2.65 Belgian francs (2.7 to 6.8 cents) at the Kruishoutem *Eierbeurs* are eggs: white-shelled eggs, brown-shelled eggs, varying in quantity, quality and weight. The bidders are wholesale buyers from all over Belgium and representatives for purchasers in Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

An under-the-desk button is pushed when the price seems right and a deal is made. Some 9 or 10 million eggs change hands each Tuesday, the traditional market day.

Since World War II, Kruishoutem has grown to become Europe's biggest egg market, surpassing such a venerable institution as the Barneveld egg bourse in Holland. (The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture conceded defeat, reporting by telephone that the three Barneveld egg markets together sell a mere \$ million eggs a week.)

### Ninth Century

Kruishoutem is a small town—Mayor Vergaert referred to his domain as a village—housing some 4,600 residents

along a cobblestone road between Deinze and Oudenaarde in East Flanders where mountaintops may tower a hundred feet or more over the pancake plain of West Flanders. The settlement dates back to the 9th century when it was known as "Houtem," meaning, Mr. Vergaert explained, "a place in the woods." A crusading knight, the mayor reported, brought back from Jerusalem a splinter of the "True Cross." *Kruis*, meaning cross, was added to the name.

The area is pork, not poultry, country. Almost all of the eggs sold at Kruishoutem come from the West Flanders province.

"At any given time," said Mayor Vergaert, "we have some 3,000 piggies fastening in pens in and around the village. When they tip the scales at a magic 10-kilogram point they are converted into ham and bacon."

The Kruishoutem egg market started out as a modest operation in 1913. It grew in the between-the-wars period but the real boom came after World War II.

### Matter of Timing

"I believe it was a matter of timing," said Mr. Vergaert. "We figured that the buyers wanted to finish their business in time to get their purchases off to the retailers. We decided to set the marketing hours between 9 and 11 a.m. The buyer picks up his tab, drives to the central storehouse a kilometer away to pick up his egg crates and sends them on. The efficiency of the system is what made our town the 'egg capital' of Europe."

Mr. Vergaert admitted that a fair amount of the eggs are broken when transported by truck over fairly rough

roads. "No major problem," he said. "Pastry cooks like broken eggs at a bargain rate and so do the cosmetics industries."

Being a Belgian town, Kruishoutem has an annual celebration; no Belgian town can do without at least one. In Kruishoutem the citizens (and a fair number of people from neighboring villages) go *op zoek naar 't gouden ei*—in search of the golden egg—each Easter Monday, April 15 this year. An Egg Queen has already been selected from some 60 local hopefuls "with brains as well as beauty," said Mr. Vergaert. "She'll be our ambassador to the bacon-and-egg-eaters," to preside over the carnivals-like proceedings.

There will be clerical blessing of horses, an equestrian procession, an auto rally, where speed is not important, a Brueghelian egg-and-port orgy and a parade featuring the two local giants, Pier de Eerhoer and Mie de Boterhoer. The giants are lawful residents of the community, possessing official (though over-sized) Belgian identification cards. They were married—as verified by Town Hall records—in 1952 when Pier was 101 years old and Mie a tender 100. People and giants tend to grow old in Kruishoutem, where the air is pure by most standards.

The main event on Easter Monday is the Golden Egg. A fireman, suspended on a cable reaching from the church tower across the main square, parachutes some hundred-plus plastic eggs to the thousand-plus crowd down below. Some eggs contain vouchers worth 20 francs or more. The Golden Egg carries a check for 1,000 francs redeemable at the *Eierbeurs* office. A thousand francs buys a lot of beer in the Egg Bourse bar.

## Syndicate Said to Offer PEOPLE: Nixon Million for Papers

Rep. Otto E. Passman, D-La., said Wednesday that he is in touch with a syndicate of businessmen who have offered President Nixon \$1 million for his controversial vice-presidential papers. "I hope that the committee that thought he had no right to a deduction for the donation of the papers is equally sure that they are his property," Passman told the House of Representatives. "He was deprived on a technicality of benefits some of his predecessors had." The syndicate intended to sell syndication and book rights to the documents, Passman said, adding, "I think they will make plenty of money." Though he said he wasn't at liberty to give the names of the syndicate's members, he knew and could "vouch for them and for their financial ability." The offer is at the White House, Passman said, but there has not been time for a reply.

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World chess champion Bobby Fischer's demands for special treatment during the forthcoming World Chess Olympics in France "appear in contradiction to the Olympic spirit," the organizers said in Lille Wednesday. Fischer had asked for a special room in a building separate from the rest of the competition when the Olympics takes place in Nice in June. Raoul Berlelo, president of the French organizing committee, wrote to Edward Edmondson, director of the U.S. Chess Federation, asking him to ask Fischer how much money he wanted to appear at the Olympics. "Until Mr. Fischer makes known the exact figure he is requesting, we naturally cannot take up a position on the subject," the letter said.

Martha Mitchell says she doesn't mind being ribbed about her phone calls to reporters. "The press saved me from an asylum," said the wife of former Attorney General John Mitchell. She is back in Washington for a week's stint as co-host on a local television talk show. "I want to say from the bottom of my heart that I would not be sitting here today if it weren't for the press," she said during her appearance on WTTG's "Panorama."

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People reader Frank Frazier of the British Embassy in Paris points out that the Duchess of Windsor married King Edward VIII and not the VII (People, April 11).

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Six former American prisoners of war in Vietnam took part Saturday in the military wedding of Air Force Capt. Robert C. Jones, who was a POW in Hanoi for five years. Jones, 30, married Karen Tompos, 27, an airline stewardess in Coronado, Calif. Miss Tompos and Jones, a West Point graduate stationed at Homestead Air Force Base, Fla., were introduced last May by another ex-POW, Lt. Cmdr. Reed McCleary.

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